

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 2_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

John is tasked with configuring the lighting for a high-profile event, where different lighting modes affect the ambiance of the venue. He can choose from three distinct lighting modes, each requiring a specific adjustment to the initial light intensity:

Ambient Lighting (Mode 1): The intensity level is multiplied by 1.5.
Stage Lighting (Mode 2): The intensity level is multiplied by 2.0.
Spotlight (Mode 3): The intensity level is multiplied by 1.8.

In the event that an invalid mode is provided, the program should output an error message indicating the invalid selection.

Your task is to write a program that reads the selected lighting mode and the initial intensity level, applies the appropriate adjustment, and prints the

final intensity.

Input Format

The first line of input is an integer n, representing the lighting mode.

The second line is a floating value m, representing the initial intensity level of the light.

Output Format

The output displays "Intensity: " followed by a float representing the adjusted intensity level, formatted to two decimal places, if the mode is valid.

If the mode is invalid, the output should display "Invalid".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

10.0

Output: Intensity: 15.00

Answer

```
n= int(input())
m=float(input())
if n==1:
    fin=m*1.5
    print(f"Intensity: {fin:.2f}")
elif n==2:
    fin=m*2.0
    print(f"Intensity: {fin:.2f}")
elif n==3:
    fin=m*1.8
    print(f"Intensity: {fin:.2f}")
else:
    print("Invalid")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Gabriel is working on a wildlife research project where he needs to compute various metrics for different animals based on their characteristics. Each animal type requires a different calculation: a deer's distance traveled, a bear's weight based on footprint size, or a bird's altitude based on its flying pattern.

Conditions:

For Deer (Mode 'D' or 'd'): Distance = speed of sound * time taken, where the speed of sound in air is 343 meters per second. For Bear (Mode 'B' or 'b'): Weight = footprint size * average weight, where the average weight per square inch for a bear is 5.0 pounds. For Bird (Mode 'F' or 'f'): Altitude = flying pattern * distance covered (in meters).

Write a program to help Gabriel analyze the characteristics of animals based on the given inputs.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a character, representing the type of animal 'D/d' for deer, 'B/b' for bear, and 'F/f' for bird.

If the choice is 'D' or 'd':

The second line of input consists of a floating-point value T, representing the time taken from the deer's location to the observer.

If the choice is 'B' or 'b':

The second line of input consists of a floating-point value S, representing the size of the bear's footprint in square inches.

If the choice is 'F' or 'f':

1. The second line of input consists of a floating-point value P, representing the bird's flying pattern.
2. The third line consists of a floating-point value D, representing the distance covered by the bird in meters.

Output Format

The output prints one of the following:

If the choice is 'D' or 'd':

The output prints "Distance: X m" where X is a floating point value rounded off to two decimal places, representing the calculated distance traveled by the sound wave in meters.

If the choice is 'B' or 'b':

The output prints "Weight: Y lb" where Y is a floating point value rounded off to two decimal places, representing the estimated weight of the bear in pounds.

If the choice is 'F' or 'f':

The output prints "Altitude: Z m" where Z is a floating point value rounded off to two decimal places, representing the calculated altitude of the bird's flight in meters.

If the given choice is invalid, print "Invalid".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: d
2.5

Output: Distance: 857.50 m

Answer

```
# You are using Python
animal=input().strip()
if animal in('D','d'):
    timetaken=float(input().strip())
    distance=343.0*timetaken
    print(f"Distance: {distance:.2f}m")
elif animal in ('F','f'):
    flying_pattern=float(input().strip())
    distance_covered=float(input().strip())
    altitude=flying_pattern*distance_covered
```

```
print(f"altitude: {altitude:.2f} m")
elif animal in('B','b'):
    footprint_size=float(input().strip())
    Weight=footprint_size*5.0
    print(f"Weight: {Weight:.2f}lb")
else:
    print("Invalid")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Rohith is a data analyst who needs to categorize countries based on their population growth rates. Each country is assigned a unique code. Rohith will receive a code and corresponding data based on the code. If the data falls within specific thresholds, he needs to classify the country's priority level.

Your task is to write a program that reads a country code and its associated data, and then determines if the priority is "High" or "Low."

Thresholds: France: Priority is "High" if the percentage < 50, else "Low". Japan: Priority is "High" if life expectancy > 80, else "Low". Brazil: Priority is "High" if the urban population > 80, else "Low".

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, representing the country code (1 for France, 2 for Japan, 3 for Brazil).

If the country code is 1,

- The second line consists of a floating-point value N, representing the percentage of the English-speaking population.

If the country code is 2,

- The second line consists of a floating-point value A, representing the average life expectancy in years.

If the country code is 3,

- The second line consists of a floating-point value P, representing the percentage of the urban population.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Priority: High" or "Priority: Low" based on the input data.

If the country code is invalid, print "Invalid".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
30.0

Output: Priority: High

Answer

```
country=int(input())
if country==1:
    n=float(input())
    print("Priority: High" if n<50 else "Priority: Low")
elif country==2:
    a=float(input())
    print("Priority: High" if a>80 else "Priority: Low")
elif country==3:
    p=float(input())
    print("Priority: High" if p>80 else "Priority: Low")
else:
    print("Invalid")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Max is fascinated by prime numbers and the Fibonacci sequence. He wants to combine these two interests by creating a program that outputs

the first n prime numbers within the Fibonacci sequence.

Your task is to help Max by writing a program that prints the first n prime numbers in the Fibonacci sequence using a while loop along with the break statement to achieve the desired functionality.

Input Format

The input consists of an integer n, representing the number of prime Fibonacci numbers to generate.

Output Format

The output displays space-separated first n prime numbers found in the Fibonacci sequence.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

Output: 2 3 5 13 89

Answer

You are using Python

```
def is_prime(num):
    if num<2:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int (num**0.5)+ 1):
        if num%i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def fibonacci_primes(n):
    a,b = 0,1
    primes=[]

    while len(primes)<n:
        if is_prime(a):
            primes.append((a))
            a,b=b,a+b
    print(*primes)
```

```
n=int(input())  
fibonacci_primes(n)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 3_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 30
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Raja needs a program that helps him manage his shopping list efficiently. The program should allow him to perform the following operations:

Add Items: Raja should be able to add multiple items to his shopping list at once. He will input a space-separated list of items, each item being a string.

Remove Item: Raja should be able to remove a specific item from his shopping list. He will input the item he wants to remove, and if it exists in the list, it will be removed. If the item is not found, the program should notify him.

Update List: Raja might realize he forgot to add some items initially. After removing unnecessary items, he should be able to update his list by adding more items. Similar to the initial input, he will provide a space-separated

list of new items.

Input Format

The first line consists of the initial list of integers should be entered as space-separated values.

The second line consists of the element to be removed should be entered as a single integer value.

The third line consists of the new elements to be appended should be entered as space-separated values.

Output Format

The output displays the current state of Raja's shopping list after each operation. After adding items, removing items, and updating the list, the program prints the updated shopping list in the following format:

"List1: [element1, element2, ... ,element_n]

List after removal: [element1, element2, ... ,element_n]

Final list: [element1, element2, ... ,element_n]".

If the item is not found in the removing item process, print the message "Element not found in the list".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

3

6 7 8

Output: List1: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
List after removal: [1, 2, 4, 5]
Final list: [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Answer

```
st=list(map(int,input().split()))
print("List1:",st)
dele=int(input())

for i in st:
    if(i==dele):
        st.remove(dele)
        print("List after removal:",st)
        break
    else:
        print("Element not found in the list")
st1=list(map(int,input().split()))
for i in range(0,len(st1)):
    st.append(st1[i])
print("Final list:",st)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Emily is a data analyst working for a company that collects feedback from customers in the form of text messages. As part of her data validation tasks, Emily needs to perform two operations on each message:

Calculate the sum of all the digits mentioned in the message. If the sum of the digits is greater than 9, check whether the sum forms a palindrome number.

Your task is to help Emily automate this process by writing a program that extracts all digits from a given message, calculates their sum, and checks if the sum is a palindrome if it is greater than 9.

Input Format

The input consists of a string *s*, representing the customer message, which may contain letters, digits, spaces, and other characters.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the sum of all digits in the string, followed by a space.

If the sum is greater than 9, print "Palindrome" if the sum is a palindrome, otherwise print "Not palindrome".

If the sum is less than or equal to 9, no palindrome check is required.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 12 books 4 pen

Output: 7

Answer

You are using Python

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/10

3. Problem Statement

You have two strings str1 and str2, both of equal length.

Write a Python program to concatenate the two strings such that the first character of str1 is followed by the first character of str2, the second character of str1 is followed by the second character of str2, and so on.

For example, if str1 is "abc" and str2 is "def", the output should be "adbecf".

Input Format

The input consists of two strings in each line.

Output Format

The output displays the concatenated string in the mentioned format.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: abc

def

Output: adbecf

Answer

```
# You are using Python
for i in range(input()):
    s1,s2 = input().split()
    print("".join(a+b for a,b in zip(s1,s2)))
```

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 4_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 36.5

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Amrita is developing a password strength checker for her website. She wants the checker to consider the length and the diversity of characters used in the password. A strong password should be long and include a mix of character types: uppercase, lowercase, digits, and special symbols.

She also wants the feedback to be user-friendly, so she wants to include the actual password in the output. Help Amrita finish this password checker using Python's built-in string methods.

Character Types Considered:

Lowercase letters (a-z) Uppercase letters (A-Z) Digits (0-9) Special characters (from string.punctuation, e.g. @, !, #, \$)

Input Format

The input consists of a single string representing the user's password.

Output Format

The program prints the strength of the password in this format:

If the password length < 6 characters or fewer than 2 of the 4 character types, the output prints "<password> is Weak"

If password length ≥ 6 and at least 2 different character types, the output prints "<password> is Moderate"

If Password length ≥ 10 and all 4 character types present, the output prints "<password> is Strong"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: password123

Output: password123 is Moderate

Answer

You are using Python
import string

```
def check_password_strength(password):
    has_lower = any(c.islower() for c in password)
    has_upper = any(c.isupper() for c in password)
    has_digit = any(c.isdigit() for c in password)
    has_special = any(c in string.punctuation for c in password)

    char_types = sum([has_lower, has_upper, has_digit, has_special])

    if len(password) < 6 or char_types < 2:
        print(f"{password} is Weak")
    elif len(password) >= 6 and char_types >= 2:
        print(f"{password} is strong")
    if len(password) >= 9 and char_types == 4:
```

```
print(f"{password} is Moderate")
```

```
# Example usage
password = input()
check_password_strength(password)
```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 6.5/10

2. Problem Statement

Arjun is working on a mathematical tool to manipulate lists of numbers. He needs a program that reads a list of integers and generates two lists: one containing the squares of the input numbers, and another containing the cubes. Arjun wants to use lambda functions for both tasks.

Write a program that computes the square and cube of each number in the input list using lambda functions.

Input Format

The input consists of a single line of space-separated integers representing the list of input numbers.

Output Format

The first line contains a list of the squared values of the input numbers.

The second line contains a list of the cubed values of the input numbers.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 2 3

Output: [1, 4, 9]

[1, 8, 27]

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```



```
# Read input values
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))

# Lambda functions for squaring and cubing
squared = list(map(lambda x: x**2, numbers))
cubed = list(map(lambda x: x**3, numbers))

# Print the results
print(squared)
print(cubed)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

You are tasked with designing a shipping cost calculator program that calculates the shipping cost for packages based on their weight and destination. The program utilizes different shipping rates for domestic, international, and remote destinations. The rates for each destination type are provided as global constants.

Constant Values:

DOMESTIC_RATE = 5.0

INTERNATIONAL_RATE = 10.0

REMOTE_RATE = 15.0

Function Signature: calculate_shipping(weight, destination)

Formula: shipping cost = weight * destination rate

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a float representing the weight of the package.

The second line consists of a string representing the destinations(Domestic or International or Remote).

Output Format

The program outputs any one of the following:

1. If the input is valid and the destination is recognized, the output should consist of a single line stating the calculated shipping cost for the given weight and destination in the format: "Shipping cost to [destination] for a [weight] kg package: \$[calculated cost]" with two decimal places.
2. If the input weight is not a positive float, print "Invalid weight. Weight must be greater than 0."
3. If the input destination is not one of the valid options, print "Invalid destination."

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5.5

Domestic

Output: Shipping cost to Domestic for a 5.5 kg package: \$27.50

Answer

#

You are using Python

DOMESTIC_RATE = 5.0

INTERNATIONAL_RATE = 10.0

REMOTE_RATE = 15.0

```
def calculate_shipping(weight, destination):
```

```
    if weight <= 0:
```

```
        print("Invalid weight. Weight must be greater than 0.")
```

```
        return None
```

```
    if destination == "Domestic":
```

```
        rate = DOMESTIC_RATE
```

```
    elif destination == "International":
```

```
        rate = INTERNATIONAL_RATE
```

```
    elif destination == "Remote":
```

```
        rate = REMOTE_RATE
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("Invalid destination.")
        return None

    return weight * rate

# Read inputs
weight = float(input())
destination = input()

# Call the function
shipping_cost = calculate_shipping(weight, destination)

if shipping_cost is not None:
    print(f"Shipping cost to {destination} for a {weight} kg package:
    ${shipping_cost:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Meena is analyzing a list of integers and needs to count how many numbers in the list are even and how many are odd. She decides to use lambda functions to filter the even and odd numbers from the list.

Write a program that takes a list of integers, counts the number of even and odd numbers using lambda functions, and prints the results.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n , representing the number of integers in the list.

The second line contains n space-separated integers.

Output Format

The first line of output prints an integer representing the count of even numbers.

The second line of output prints an integer representing the count of odd numbers.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7

12 34 56 78 98 65 23

Output: 5

2

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Read input values
```

```
n = int(input()) # Number of elements in the list
```

```
numbers = list(map(int, input().split())) # Space-separated integers
```

```
# Lambda functions for filtering even and odd numbers
```

```
even_count = len(list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, numbers)))
```

```
odd_count = len(list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 != 0, numbers)))
```

```
# Print the results
```

```
print(even_count)
```

```
print(odd_count)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 5_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Riya owns a store and keeps track of item prices from two different suppliers using two separate dictionaries. He wants to compare these prices to identify any differences. Your task is to write a program that calculates the absolute difference in prices for items that are present in both dictionaries. For items that are unique to one dictionary (i.e., not present in the other), include them in the output dictionary with their original prices.

Help Riya to implement the above task using a dictionary.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n_1 , representing the number of items in the first dictionary.

The next n_1 lines contain two integers

1. The first line contains the item (key), and
2. The second line contains the price (value).

The following line consists of an integer n_2 , representing the number of items in the second dictionary

The next n_2 lines contain two integers

1. The first line contains the item (key), and
2. The second line contains the price (value).

Output Format

The output should display a dictionary that includes:

1. For items common to both dictionaries, the absolute difference between their prices.
2. For items that are unique to one dictionary, the original price from that dictionary.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

4

4

1

8

7

Output: {4: 4, 8: 7}

Answer

```
# Read the number of items in the first dictionary
```

```
n1 = int(input())
```

```
supplier1 = {}
```

```
# Read first dictionary entries
```

```

for _ in range(n1):
    key = int(input())
    value = int(input())
    supplier1[key] = value

# Read the number of items in the second dictionary
n2 = int(input())
supplier2 = {}

# Read second dictionary entries
for _ in range(n2):
    key = int(input())
    value = int(input())
    supplier2[key] = value

# Final output dictionary
price_comparison = {}

# Maintain order: first all keys from supplier1, then any new ones from supplier2
keys = list(supplier1.keys()) + [k for k in supplier2.keys() if k not in supplier1]

# Compare and construct the output dictionary
for key in keys:
    if key in supplier1 and key in supplier2:
        price_comparison[key] = abs(supplier1[key] - supplier2[key])
    elif key in supplier1:
        price_comparison[key] = supplier1[key]
    else:
        price_comparison[key] = supplier2[key]

# Print final result preserving order
print(price_comparison)

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Alex is working with grayscale pixel intensities from an old photo that has been scanned in a single row. To detect edges in the image, Alex needs to calculate the differences between each pair of consecutive pixel intensities.

Your task is to write a program that performs this calculation and returns the result as a tuple of differences.

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer n, representing the number of pixel intensities.

The second line contains n space-separated integers representing the pixel intensities.

Output Format

The output displays a tuple containing the absolute differences between consecutive pixel intensities.

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

200 100 20 80 10

Output: (100, 80, 60, 70)

Answer

```
# Read the number of pixel intensities
n = int(input())
```

```
# Read the pixel intensities as a list of integers
pixels = list(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
# Calculate the absolute differences between consecutive pixel intensities
differences = tuple(abs(pixels[i] - pixels[i + 1]) for i in range(n - 1))
```

```
# Print the result as a tuple
print(differences)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Riley is analyzing DNA sequences and needs to determine which bases match at the same positions in two given DNA sequences. Each DNA sequence is represented as a tuple of integers, where each integer corresponds to a DNA base.

Your task is to write a program that compares these two sequences and identifies the bases that match at the same positions and print it.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n , representing the size of the first tuple.

The second line contains n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the first DNA sequence tuple.

The third line of input consists of an integer m , representing the size of the second tuple.

The fourth line contains m space-separated integers, representing the elements of the second DNA sequence tuple.

Output Format

The output is a space-separated integer of the matching bases at the same positions in both sequences.

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4

5 1 8 4

4

4 1 8 2

Output: 1 8

Answer

```

# You are using Python
# Read the size and elements of the first DNA sequence tuple
n = int(input())
seq1 = tuple(map(int, input().split()))

# Read the size and elements of the second DNA sequence tuple
m = int(input())
seq2 = tuple(map(int, input().split()))

# Ensure both sequences are of the same length
if n != m:
    print("Sequences must be of equal length")
else:
    # Find matching bases at the same positions
    matching_bases = [str(seq1[i]) for i in range(n) if seq1[i] == seq2[i]]

    # Print the matching bases as a space-separated string
    print(" ".join(matching_bases))

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Noah, a global analyst at a demographic research firm, has been tasked with identifying which country experienced the largest population growth over a two-year period. He has a dataset where each entry consists of a country code and its population figures for two consecutive years. Noah needs to determine which country had the highest increase in population and present the result in a specific format.

Help Noah by writing a program that outputs the country code with the largest population increase, along with the increase itself.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of countries.

Each of the following N blocks contains three lines:

1. The first line is a country code.

2. The second line is an integer representing the population of the country in the first year.
3. The third line is an integer representing the population of the country in the second year.

Output Format

The output displays the country code and the population increase in the format {code: difference}, where code is the country code and difference is the increase in population.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

01

1000

1500

02

2000

2430

03

1500

3000

Output: {03:1500}

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Read the number of countries
```

```
N = int(input())
```

```
# Initialize variables to track the country with the largest population increase
```

```
max_increase = 0
```

```
max_country_code = ""
```

```
# Iterate over each country's data
```

```
for _ in range(N):
```

```
    # Read country code and population figures for two consecutive years
```

```
    country_code = input().strip()
```

```
    pop_year1 = int(input())
```

```
pop_year2 = int(input())
```

```
# Calculate the population increase  
increase = pop_year2 - pop_year1
```

```
# Update if this country has the largest increase so far  
if increase > max_increase:  
    max_increase = increase  
    max_country_code = country_code
```

```
# Output the result in the specified format  
print(f"{{{max_country_code}:{max_increase}}}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 6_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Bob, a data analyst, requires a program to automate the process of analyzing character frequency in a given text. This program should allow the user to input a string, calculate the frequency of each character within the text, save these character frequencies to a file named "char_frequency.txt," and display the results.

Input Format

The input consists of the string.

Output Format

The first line prints "Character Frequencies:".

The following lines print the character frequency in the format: "X: Y" where X is the character and Y is the count.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: aaabbbccc

Output: Character Frequencies:

a: 3

b: 3

c: 3

Answer

```
# You are using Python
from collections import Counter
```

```
def analyze_character_frequency():
    text = input().strip() # Read user input
```

```
    # Calculate frequency using Counter
    char_freq = Counter(text)
```

```
    # Write results to file
    with open("char_frequency.txt", "w") as file:
        file.write("Character Frequencies:\n")
        for char, count in char_freq.items():
            file.write(f"{char}: {count}\n")
```

```
    # Display output
    print("Character Frequencies:")
    for char, count in char_freq.items():
        print(f"{char}: {count}")
```

```
# Run the function
analyze_character_frequency()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Implement a program that checks whether a set of three input values can form the sides of a valid triangle. The program defines a function `is_valid_triangle` that takes three side lengths as arguments and raises a `ValueError` if any side length is not a positive value. It then checks whether the sum of any two sides is greater than the third side to determine the validity of the triangle.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer A, representing side1.

The second line of input consists of an integer B, representing side2.

The third line of input consists of an integer C, representing side3.

Output Format

The output prints either "It's a valid triangle" if the input side lengths form a valid triangle,

or "It's not a valid triangle" if they do not.

If there is a `ValueError`, it should print "ValueError: <error_message>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

4

5

Output: It's a valid triangle

Answer

You are using Python

```
def is_valid_triangle(a, b, c):
```

```
    if a <= 0 or b <= 0 or c <= 0:
```

```
        raise ValueError("Side lengths must be positive")
```

```
    if a + b > c and a + c > b and b + c > a:
```

```

        return "It's a valid triangle"
    else:
        return "It's not a valid triangle"

try:
    # Reading integer inputs
    side1 = int(input().strip())
    side2 = int(input().strip())
    side3 = int(input().strip())

    # Checking triangle validity
    result = is_valid_triangle(side1, side2, side3)
    print(result)

except ValueError as e:
    print(f"ValueError: {e}")

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

In the enchanted realm of Academia, you, the Academic Alchemist, are bestowed with a magical quill and a parchment to weave the grades of aspiring students into a tapestry of academic brilliance.

The mission is to craft a Python program that empowers faculty members to enter student grades for any two subjects, stores these magical grades in a mystical file, and then, with a wave of your virtual wand, calculates the GPA to unveil the true essence of academic achievement.

Input Format

The input format is a string representing the student's name, any two subjects, and corresponding grades.

After entering grades, they can type 'done' when prompted for the student's name.

Output Format

The output should display the (average of grades) calculated GPA with a precision of two decimal places.

The magical grades will be saved in a mystical file named "magical_grades.txt".

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Alice

Math

95

English

88

done

Output: 91.50

Answer

```
def calculate_gpa():
    student_name = input().strip()
    subject1 = input().strip()
    grade1 = input().strip()
    subject2 = input().strip()
    grade2 = input().strip()

    try:
        grade1 = float(grade1)
        grade2 = float(grade2)

        if not (0 <= grade1 <= 100 and 0 <= grade2 <= 100):
            return # Silently exit if invalid grades are provided

        gpa = (grade1 + grade2) / 2
        print(f"{gpa:.2f}")

    except ValueError:
        return # Silently exit if invalid input is given

calculate_gpa()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Write a program to obtain the start time and end time for the stage event show. If the user enters a different format other than specified, an exception occurs and the program is interrupted. To avoid that, handle the exception and prompt the user to enter the right format as specified.

Start time and end time should be in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'. If the input is in the above format, print the start time and end time. If the input does not follow the above format, print "Event time is not in the format "

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the start time of the event.

The second line of the input consists of the end time of the event.

Output Format

If the input is in the given format, print the start time and end time.

If the input does not follow the given format, print "Event time is not in the format".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2022-01-12 06:10:00

2022-02-12 10:10:12

Output: 2022-01-12 06:10:00

2022-02-12 10:10:12

Answer

```
# You are using Python
from datetime import datetime
```

```
def validate_datetime_format(date_str):
    try:
```

```
        # Attempt to parse the input according to the required format
```

```
        datetime.strptime(date_str, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
    return True
except ValueError:
    return False
```

```
# Read start and end times from user input
start_time = input().strip()
end_time = input().strip()
```

```
# Validate input format
if validate_datetime_format(start_time) and
    validate_datetime_format(end_time):
    print(start_time)
    print(end_time)
else:
    print("Event time is not in the format")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 1_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 15
Marks Obtained : 14

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output for the below code?

```
x=15  
y=12  
print(x&y)
```

Answer

12

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Which of these is not a core data type?

Answer

Class

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. What does 3^4 evaluate to?

Answer

81

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

4. What is typecasting in Python?

Answer

Change data type property

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. Which of the following operators has its associativity from right to left?

Answer

**

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = int(34.56 - 2 * 2)
print(x)
```

Answer

30

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

7. What is the value of the following expression?

```
float(22//3+3/3)
```

Answer

8.0

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. Which of the following functions converts a string to a float in Python?

Answer

float(x)

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What is the output of the below expression?

print(3*1**3)

Answer

3

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. Which of the following represents the bitwise XOR operator?

Answer

^

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What is the value of the following expression?

8/4/2, 8/(4/2)

Answer

(1.0,4.0)

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. Which of the following can convert the string to a float number?

Answer

`float(str)`

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. What is the output of the following number conversion?

```
z = complex(1.25)
print(z)
```

Answer

`(1.25+0j)`

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

14. What will be the output of the following code?

```
X = 2+9*((3*12)-8)/10
print(X)
```

Answer

`27.2`

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. Evaluate the expression given below if A= 16 and B = 15

`A % B // A`

Answer

`0`

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 2_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 15
Marks Obtained : 11

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while False:
    if i%2 == 0:
        break
    print(i)
    i += 2
```

Answer

The code runs successfully but does not print anything

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Which keyword used in loops can skip the remaining statements for a

particular iteration and start the next iteration?

Answer

continue

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. How many times will the inner for loop be executed in the below code?

```
i=0
while(True):
    for j in range(4,0,-2):
        print(i*j)
        print("")
        i=i+1
    if(i%2==0):
        break
```

Answer

2

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

4. What is the output of the following code?

```
i = 5
while True:
    if i%009 == 0:
        break
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

Answer

Compile Time Error

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. What will be the output for the following code snippet?

```
i = 0
for i in range(10):
    break
print(i)
```

Answer

0

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while True:
    if i%3 == 0:
        break
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

Answer

none of the above mentioned options

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while True:
    if i % 2 == 0:
        i += 1
        continue
    if i > 10:
        break
    print(i, end = " ")
    i += 2
```

Answer

2 4 6 8 10

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

8. What is the output of the following?

```
i=0
while(1):
    i++
    print i
    if(i==4):
        break
```

Answer

1 2 3 4

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

9. What will the following code output?

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    if x == 3:
        break
    x += 1
else:
    print("Completed")
    print(x)
```

Answer

3

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    if i % 2 == 0:
        i += 1
```

```
        continue
    print(i, end=" ")
    i += 1
```

Answer

1 3

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. When does the else statement written after the loop execute?

Answer

When loop condition becomes false

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    print(i)
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        break
else:
    print(0)
```

Answer

012

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
balloon_inflated = False
while not balloon_inflated:
    if not balloon_inflated:
        balloon_inflated = True
```

```
print("inflate-", end="")  
print("done")
```

Answer

inflate-done

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

14. What is the output of the following?

```
for i in range(10):  
    if i == 5:  
        break  
    else:  
        print(i, end=' ')  
else:  
    print("Here")
```

Answer

0 1 2 3 4

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. What is the purpose of the pass statement in Python?

Answer

To do nothing and act as a placeholder.

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 3_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 25
Marks Obtained : 19

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What is the output of the following code?

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
my_list *= 2
print(len(my_list))
```

Answer

6

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Which method is used to add multiple items to the end of a list?

Answer

extend()

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is the correct syntax for slicing operation?

Answer

```
print(list1[2:])
```

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

4. What is the result of the slicing operation lst[-5:-2] on the list lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]?

Answer

```
[2, 3, 4]
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
word = "programming"  
answer = word.index("gram")  
print(answer)
```

Answer

```
5
```

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

6. What is the output of the following code?

```
my_list = [3, 6, 1, 2, 5, 4]  
print(sorted(my_list) == my_list.sort())
```

Answer

```
False
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

7. What will be the output of the following code?

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
numbers.remove(6)  
print(numbers)
```

Answer

ValueError: list.remove(x): x not in list

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. What does negative indexing in Python lists allow you to do?

Answer

Access elements in the list from the end

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What will be the output of the following code?

```
my_list = [1, 2, 2, 3]  
print(my_list.count(2))
```

Answer

2

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. What does the append() method do in Python?

Answer

Adds a new element to the end of the list

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
a = "Hello"
```



```
b = "World"
c = a + " " + b
print(c)
```

Answer

Hello World

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
string1 = "Hello"
string2 = "World"
result = string1 + string2
print(result)
```

Answer

HelloWorld

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. What will be the output of the following program?

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
numbers.append(6, 7)
print(numbers)
```

Answer

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

14. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
name = "John"
age = 25
message = "My name is %s and I am %d years old." % (name, age)
print(message)
```

Answer

My name is John and I am 25 years old.

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[: -1]?

Answer

[25, 14, 222, 33, 2]

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

16. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?

Answer

25

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

17. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
txt = "My Classroom"
print(txt.find("o"))
print(txt.index("o"))
```

Answer

88

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

18. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
text = " Python "
answer = text.strip()
print(answer)
```

Answer

Python

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

19. Which of the following is a valid way to use the '%' operator to concatenate strings in Python?

Answer

```
"%s %s" % (string1, string2)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

20. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
text = "Python"  
result = text.center(10, "*")  
print(result)
```

Answer

```
**Python**
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

21. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
b = "Projects!"  
print(b[2:5])
```

Answer

```
oje
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

22. If you have a list `lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]`, what does the slicing operation `lst[-3:]` return?

Answer

The last three elements of the list

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

23. What does the following code output?

```
lst = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
print(lst[-4:-1])
```

Answer

[20, 30, 40]

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

24. What is the output of the following Python code?

```
word = "Python"
result = word[::-1]
print(result)
```

Answer

nohtyp

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

25. Which method in Python is used to create an empty list?

Answer

list()

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 4_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 15
Marks Obtained : 11

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def func(a, b=5, c=10):  
    print('a is', a, 'and b is', b, 'and c is', c)
```

```
func(3, 7)  
func(25, c = 24)  
func(c = 50, a = 100)
```

Answer

a is 3 and b is 7 and c is 10
a is 25 and b is 5 and c is 24
a is 100 and b is 5 and c is 50

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def is_even(number):  
    if number % 2 == 0:  
        return True
```

```
result = is_even(6)  
print(result)
```

Answer

True

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def absolute_value(x):  
    if x < 0:  
        return -x  
    return x
```

```
result = absolute_value(-9)  
print(result, absolute_value(5))
```

Answer

-9 5

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

4. What is the output of the code shown below?

```
def f1(x):  
    x += 1  
    print(x)
```

```
global_variable = 15  
f1(global_variable)  
print("hello")
```

Answer

hello

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

5. What is the output of the code shown?

```
def f1():  
    global x  
    x+=1  
    print(x)  
x=12  
print("x")
```

Answer

x

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. Which of the following functions can take a lambda function as a parameter in Python?

Answer

All of the mentioned options

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

7. What will be the output of the following code?

```
number = 7  
result = abs(number) + pow(number, 2)  
print(result)
```

Answer

56

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. What will be the output of the following code?

```
num = -5  
result = abs(num)  
print(result)
```

Answer

5

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What keyword is used to define a lambda function in Python?

Answer

lambda

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. What is the main advantage of using lambda functions in Python?

Answer

They allow you to write shorter code than regular functions

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What is the output of the code shown?

```
def f():  
    global a  
    print(a)  
    a = "hello"  
    print(a)  
    a = "world"  
f()  
print(a)
```

Answer

worldhellohello

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
multiply = lambda x, y: x * y  
print(multiply(2, 'Hello'))
```

Answer

TypeError

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

13. What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
def square(x):  
    return x ** 2  
  
result = square(4)  
print(result)
```

Answer

16

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

14. How is a lambda function different from a regular named function in Python?

Answer

A lambda function does not have a name, while a regular function does

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def cube(x):  
    return x * x * x  
x = cube(3)  
print(x)
```

Answer

27

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 5_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 20
Marks Obtained : 18

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output for the following code?

```
t1 = (1, 2, 4, 3)
t2 = (1, 2, 3, 4)
print(t1 < t2)
```

Answer

False

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. What will be the output?

```
a={'B':5,'A':9,'C':7}
print(sorted(a))
```

Answer

['A', 'B', 'C'].

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. Set $s1 = \{1, 2, 4, 3\}$ and $s2 = \{1, 5, 4, 6\}$, find $s1 \& s2$, $s1 - s2$, $s1 | s2$ and $s1 \wedge s2$.

Answer

$s1 \& s2 = \{1, 4\}$ $s1 - s2 = \{2, 3\}$ $s1 \wedge s2 = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$ $s1 | s2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

4. What is the output of the following code?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
b=a.copy()  
b[2]="D"  
print(a)
```

Answer

{1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. What is the output of the following code?

```
a=(1,2,(4,5))  
b=(1,2,(3,4))  
print(a<b)
```

Answer

False

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. What will be the output of the following code?

```
a=(1,2,3,4)
print(sum(a,3))
```

Answer

Too many arguments for sum() method

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

7. Fill in the code in order to get the following output.

Output:

Tuple: (1, 3, 4)

Max value: 4

```
t=(1,)
```

```
_____
print("Tuple:" ,t)
print("Max value:",_____)
```

Answer

1) t1=t+(3,4) 2) max(t)

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

8. If 'a' is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?

Answer

Removes an arbitrary element

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. Predict the output of the following Python program

```
init_tuple_a = 1, 2, 8
init_tuple_b = (1, 2, 7)
set1=set(init_tuple_b)
```

```
set2=set(init_tuple_a)
print (set1 | set2)
print (init_tuple_a | init_tuple_b)
```

Answer

{1, 2, 7, 8}TypeError: unsupported operand type

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. Which of the following isn't true about dictionary keys?

Answer

Keys must be integers

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. Suppose t = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following is incorrect?

Answer

t[3] = 45

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What will be the output for the following code?

```
a=(1,2,3)
b=('A','B','C')
c=zip(a,b)
```

```
print(c)
print(tuple(c))
```

Answer

((1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C'))

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. What is the output of the following?

```
set1 = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
set2 = {60, 70, 10, 30, 40, 80, 20, 50}
print(set1.issubset(set2))
print(set2.issuperset(set1))
```

Answer

TrueTrue

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

14. What is the output of the following code?

```
a={"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}
b=dict(zip(a.values(),a.keys()))
print(b)
```

Answer

{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'}

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty tuple?

Answer

()

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

16. What will be the output of the following program?

```
set1 = {1, 2, 3}
set2 = set1.copy()
set2.add(4)
print(set1)
```

Answer

{1, 2, 3}

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

17. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?

Answer

Values of a dictionary must be unique

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

18. What is the result of `print(type({}))` is set)?

Answer

False

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

19. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

Answer

(1, 2, 3)

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

20. What is the output of the below Python code?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [5, 6, 7]
list3 = [10, 11, 12]
set1 = set(list2)
set2 = set(list1)
set1.update(set2)
set1.update(list3)
print(set1)
```

Answer

{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12}

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 6_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 20
Marks Obtained : 16

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
# Predefined lines to simulate the file content  
lines = [
```

```
    "This is 1st line",  
    "This is 2nd line",  
    "This is 3rd line",  
    "This is 4th line",  
    "This is 5th line"
```

```
]
```

```
print("Name of the file: foo.txt")
```

```
# Print the first 5 lines from the predefined list  
for index in range(5):  
    line = lines[index]
```

```
print("Line No %d - %s" % (index + 1, line.strip()))
```

Answer

Displays Output

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Match the following:

- a) f.seek(5,1) i) Move file pointer five characters behind from the current position
- b) f.seek(-5,1) ii) Move file pointer to the end of a file
- c) f.seek(0,2) iii) Move file pointer five characters ahead from the current position
- d) f.seek(0) iv) Move file pointer to the beginning of a file

Answer

a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. What is the correct way to raise an exception in Python?

Answer

raise Exception()

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

4. Fill the code to in order to read file from the current position.

Assuming exp.txt file has following 3 lines, consider current file position is beginning of 2nd line

Meri,25

John,21

Raj,20

Ouputput:

```
['John,21\n','Raj,20\n']
```

```
f = open("exp.txt", "w+")
```

```
_____ (1)
```

```
print _____ (2)
```

Answer

```
1) f.seek(0, 1) 2) f.readlines()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. What happens if an exception is not caught in the except clause?

Answer

The program will display a traceback error and stop execution

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?

Answer

error

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

7. What is the purpose of the except clause in Python?

Answer

To handle exceptions during code execution

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. What is the default value of reference_point in the following code?

```
file_object.seek(offset [,reference_point])
```

Answer

0

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What is the output of the following code?

```
try:
    x = 1 / 0
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Caught division by zero error")
finally:
    print("Executed")
```

Answer

ZeroDivisionError followed by Executed

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

10. Fill in the code in order to get the following output:

Output:

Name of the file: ex.txt

```
fo = open(_____(1), "wb")
print("Name of the file:", _____)(2)
```

Answer

1) "ex.txt" 2) fo.name

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f = None
for i in range (5):
    with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
```

```
if i > 2:  
    break  
print(f.closed)
```

Answer

True

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What is the output of the following code?

```
try:  
    x = "hello" + 5  
except TypeError:  
    print("Type Error occurred")  
finally:  
    print("This will always execute")
```

Answer

Type Error occurredThis will always execute

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. Which clause is used to clean up resources, such as closing files in Python?

Answer

finally

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

14. Which of the following is true about the finally block in Python?

Answer

The finally block is always executed, regardless of whether an exception occurs or not

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. How do you rename a file?

Answer

```
os.rename(existing_name, new_name)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

16. Fill in the blanks in the following code of writing data in binary files.

```
import _____ (1)
rec=[]
while True:
    rn=int(input("Enter"))
    nm=input("Enter")
    temp=[rn, nm]
    rec.append(temp)
    ch=input("Enter choice (y/N)")
    if ch.upper=="N":
        break
f.open("stud.dat", "_____")(2)
_____.dump(rec,f)(3)
_____.close()(4)
```

Answer

```
(pickle,wb,pickle,f)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

17. What is the output of the following code?

```
class MyError(Exception):
    pass

try:
    raise MyError("Something went wrong")
except MyError as e:
    print(e)
```

Answer

Something went wrong

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

18. How do you create a user-defined exception in Python?

Answer

By creating a new class that inherits from the Exception class

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

19. What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?

Answer

in w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

20. Which of the following is true about

fp.seek(10,1)

Answer

Move file pointer ten characters behind from the end of a file

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 1_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 6
Marks Obtained : 5.35

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

A smart home system tracks the temperature and humidity of each room. Create a program that takes the room name (string), temperature (float), and humidity (float).

Display the room's climate details.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a string, representing the room name.

The second line consists of a float value, representing the temperature.

The third line consists of a float value, representing the humidity.

Output Format

The first line of output prints "Room: " followed by the room name (string).

The second line prints "Temperature: " followed by the temperature (float) formatted to two decimal places.

The third line prints "Humidity: " followed by the humidity (float) formatted to two decimal places and a percentage sign (%).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Living Room

23.45

45.78

Output: Room: Living Room

Temperature: 23.45

Humidity: 45.78%

Answer

You are using Python

```
a=input()
```

```
b=input()
```

```
c=input()
```

```
d="Room: %s\nTemperature: %s\nHumidity: %s"%(a,b,c)
```

```
print(d+"%")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Problem Statement

Oliver is planning a movie night with his friends and wants to download a high-definition movie. He knows the file size of the movie in megabytes (MB) and his internet speed in megabits per second (Mbps). To ensure the movie is ready in time, Oliver needs to calculate the download time.

Your task is to write a program that calculates the download time and displays it in hours, minutes, and seconds.

Example

Input:

MB = 800

mbps = 40

Output:

Download Time: 0 hours, 2 minutes, and 40 seconds

Explanation:

Convert the file size to bits ($800 \text{ MB} * 8 \text{ bits/byte} = 6400 \text{ megabits}$) and divide it by the download speed ($6400 \text{ Mbps} / 40 \text{ Mbps} = 160 \text{ seconds}$). Now, convert the download time in seconds to hours, minutes, and seconds: 160 seconds is equal to 2 minutes and 40 seconds. So, the download time is 0 hours, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the file size in megabytes (MB).

The second line consists of an integer S, representing the network speed in megabits per second (mbps).

Output Format

The output prints "Download Time: X hours, Y minutes, and Z seconds", where X, Y, and Z are integers representing the hours, minutes, and seconds respectively.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 180

3

Output: Download Time: 0 hours, 8 minutes, and 0 seconds

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
a=int(input())
```

```
b=int(input())
```

```
s=(a*8)/b
```

```
m=int(s/60)
```

```
h=int(m/60)
```

```
m=m %60
```

```
s=s%60
```

```
print("Download Time: %d hours, %d minutes,and %d seconds"%(h,m,s))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. Problem Statement

Ella, an avid TV show enthusiast, is planning a binge-watching marathon for a new series. She has a specific routine: after watching a set number of episodes, she takes a short break.

She is provided with the following information:

Each episode of the series has a fixed duration of 45 minutes. After a certain number of episodes, there is a break of 15 minutes.

Ella wants to know the total time she will need to watch the entire series, including the breaks. Your task is to help Ella by calculating the total viewing time.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer E, representing the total number of episodes in the series.

The second line consists of an integer B, representing the number of episodes watched before taking a break.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the total viewing time required to watch the entire series, including the breaks.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

2

Output: 255 minutes

Answer

```
a = int(input())
b = int(input())
c = (a*45) + (int(a/b)*15)
print(c, " minutes")
```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 0.35/1

4. Problem Statement

Shawn, a passionate baker, is planning to bake cookies for a large party. His original recipe makes 15 cookies, with the following ingredient quantities: 2.5 cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, and 0.5 cups of butter.

Write a program to calculate the amounts of flour, sugar, and butter needed for a different number of cookies. Provide the ingredient quantities for a specified number of cookies, maintaining the original proportions of the recipe.

Input Format

The input consists of an integer n , representing the number of cookies.

Output Format

The first line prints "Flour: X cups" where X represents the amount of flour required for n cookies, as a double value rounded to two decimal places.

The second line prints "Sugar: Y cups" where Y represents the amount of Sugar required for n , as a double value rounded to two decimal places.

The third line prints "Butter: Z cups" where Z represents the amount of flour required for n, as a double value rounded to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 15

Output: Flour: 2.50 cups

Sugar: 1.00 cups

Butter: 0.50 cups

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=int(input())
flour=round((2.5/15)*n,2)
sugar=round((1/15)*n,2)
butter=round((0.5/15)*n,2)
print(f"Flour: {flour: .2f} cups")
print(f"Sugar: {sugar: .2f} cups")
print(f"Butter: {butter: .2f} cups")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. Problem Statement

Mandy is debating with her friend Rachel about an interesting mathematical claim. Rachel asserts that for any positive integer n, the ratio of the sum of n and its triple to the integer itself is always 4. Mandy, intrigued by this statement, decides to validate it using logical operators and basic arithmetic.

She wants to confirm if the statement holds true for any positive integer n.

Input Format

The input consists of a positive integer n, representing the integer to be tested.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Sum:" followed by an integer representing the calculated sum.

The second line displays "Rachel's statement is: " followed by a Boolean value indicating whether Rachel's statement is correct.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 12

Output: Sum: 48

Rachel's statement is: True

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
a= int(input())
```

```
b=a*4
```

```
c=((b/a)== 4)
```

```
print("Sum: %d\nRachel's statement is:" %b,c)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. Problem Statement

Liam works at a car dealership and is responsible for recording the details of cars that arrive at the showroom. To make his job easier, he wants a program that can take the car's make, model, and price, and display the information in a formatted summary.

Assist him in the program.

Input Format

The first line of input contains a string, representing the car make.

The second line contains a string, representing the car model.

The third line contains a float value, representing the car price.

Output Format

The first line of output prints "Car Make: ", followed by the car make.

The second line prints "Car Model: ", followed by the car model.

The third line prints "Price: ", followed by the car price, formatted to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Toyota

Camry

23450.75

Output: Car Make: Toyota

Car Model: Camry

Price: Rs.23450.75

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
a=input()
```

```
b=input()
```

```
c=input()
```

```
print("Car Make: %s\nCar Model: %s\nPrice: Rs.%s" % (a,b,c))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 2_PAH_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 60
Marks Obtained : 60

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Sophia, a primary school teacher, wants to calculate the sum of numbers within a given range, excluding those that are multiples of 3.

Write a program to help Sophia compute the sum of all numbers between start and end (inclusive) that are not divisible by 3 using the continue statement.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, representing the starting number of the range.

The second line of input consists of an integer, representing the ending number of the range.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer, representing the sum of numbers in the range that are not multiples of 3.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

10

Output: 37

Answer

```
# You are using Python
start=int(input())
end=int(input())
tot=sum(i for i in range(start,end+1)if i % 3!=0)
print(tot)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

As a software engineer, your goal is to develop a program that facilitates the identification of leap years in a specified range. Your task is to create a program that takes two integer inputs, representing the start and end years of the range and then prints all the leap years within that range.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer, which represents the start year.

The second line consists of an integer, which represents the end year.

Output Format

The output displays the leap years within the given range, separated by lines.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2000

2053

Output: 2000

2004

2008

2012

2016

2020

2024

2028

2032

2036

2040

2044

2048

2052

Answer

```
# You are using Python
s,e=int(input()),int(input())
for y in range(s,e+1):
    if y%4==0 and(y%100 != 0 or y%400 == 0):
        print(y)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Aarav is fascinated by the concept of summing numbers separately based on their properties. He plans to write a program that calculates the sum of even numbers and odd numbers separately from 1 to a given positive integer.

Aarav wants to input an integer value to represent the upper limit of the range. Help Aarav by developing a program that computes and displays the

sum of even and odd numbers separately.

Input Format

The input consists of a single integer N, where N is the upper limit of the range.

Output Format

The output consists of two lines:

- The first line displays the sum of even numbers from 1 to N.
- The second line displays the sum of odd numbers from 1 to N.

Refer to the sample output for the exact format.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10

Output: Sum of even numbers from 1 to 10 is 30

Sum of odd numbers from 1 to 10 is 25

Answer

You are using Python

```
n= int(input())
```

```
even=sum(i for i in range(2,n+1,2))
```

```
odd= sum(i for i in range(1,n+1,2))
```

```
print(f"Sum of even numbers from 1 to {n}is {even}")
```

```
print(f"Sum of odd numbers from 1 to {n}is {odd}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Kamali recently received her electricity bill and wants to calculate the amount she needs to pay based on her usage. The electricity company charges different rates based on the number of units consumed.

For the first 100 units, there is no charge. For units consumed beyond 100 and up to 200, there is a charge of Rs. 5 per unit. For units consumed

beyond 200, there is a charge of Rs. 10 per unit.

Write a program to help Kamali calculate the amount she needs to pay for her electricity bill based on the units consumed.

Input Format

The input consists of an integer, representing the number of units.

Output Format

The output prints the total amount of the electricity bill, an integer indicating the amount Kamali needs to pay in the format "Rs. amount".

Refer to the sample output for the exact format.

Sample Test Case

Input: 350

Output: Rs. 2000

Answer

```
# You are using Python
def bill(unit):
    if unit<=100:
        return 0
    elif unit<=200:
        return(unit-100)*5
    else:
        return(100*5)+(unit-200)*10
unit=int(input())
print("Rs. ",bill(unit))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Rajesh wants to design a program that simulates a real-time scenario based on a mathematical concept known as the Collatz Conjecture. This

concept involves the repeated application of rules to a given starting number until the number becomes 1. The rules are as follows:

If the number is even, divide it by 2. If the number is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1.

Your task is to write a program that takes a positive integer as input, applies the Collatz Conjecture rules to it, counts the number of steps taken to reach 1, and provides an output accordingly. If the process exceeds 100 steps, the program should print a message indicating so and use break to exit.

Input Format

The input consists of a single integer, n.

Output Format

The output displays the total number of steps taken to reach 1 if it's under 100.

If it's more than 100, it displays "Exceeded 100 steps. Exiting...".

Refer to sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6

Output: Steps taken to reach 1: 8

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n,steps=int(input()),0
while n!=1:
    n=n//2 if n%2==0 else 3*n+1
    steps+=1
    if steps>100:
        print("Exceeded 100 steps.exiting...")
        break
else:
    print(f"Steps taken to reach 1:{steps}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

6. Problem Statement

Imagine being entrusted with the responsibility of creating a program that simulates a math workshop for students. Your task is to develop an interactive program that not only calculates but also showcases the charm of factorial values. Your program should efficiently compute and present the sum of digits for factorial values of only odd numbers within a designated range. This approach will ingeniously keep even factorials at bay, allowing students to delve into the intriguing world of mathematics with enthusiasm and clarity.

Input Format

The input consists of a single integer, n .

Output Format

The output displays the factorial and sum of digits of the factorial of odd numbers within the given range.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6

Output: $1! = 1$, sum of digits = 1

$3! = 6$, sum of digits = 6

$5! = 120$, sum of digits = 3

Answer

```
# You are using Python
import math
n=int(input())
for i in range(1,n+1,2):
    fact=math.factorial(i)
    digit=sum(int(digit)for digit in str(fact))
    print(f"{i}!={fact},sum of digits = {digit}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 3_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 60
Marks Obtained : 60

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Accept an unsorted list of length n with both positive and negative integers, including 0. The task is to find the smallest positive number missing from the array. Assume the n value is always greater than zero.

Input Format

The first line consists of n , which means the number of elements in the array.

The second line consists of the values in the list as space-separated integers.

Output Format

The output displays the smallest positive number, which is missing from the array.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
-5 2 0 -1 -10 2

Output: 1

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=int(input())
arr=list(map(int,input().split()))
smallpos=1
while smallpos in arr:
    smallpos+=1
print(smallpos)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Neha is learning string operations in Python and wants to practice using built-in functions. She is given a string A, and her task is to:

Find the length of the string using a built-in function. Copy the content of A into another string B using built-in functionality.

Help Neha implement a program that efficiently performs these operations.

Input Format

The input consists of a single line containing the string A (without spaces).

Output Format

The first line of output prints the length of the given string.

The second line prints the copied string without an extra newline at the end.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: technology-23

Output: Length of the string: 13

Copied string: technology-23

Answer

You are using Python

```
a=input()
```

```
print(f"Length of the string: {len(a)}")
```

```
print(f"Copied string:{a}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Imagine you are developing a text analysis tool for a cybersecurity company. Your task is to analyze input strings to categorize and count the characters into four categories: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. The company needs this tool to process log files and identify potential security threats.

Input Format

The input consists of the log entry provided as a single string.

Output Format

The output consists of four lines:

The first line contains an integer representing the count of uppercase letters in the format "Uppercase letters: {uppercase count}".

The second line contains an integer representing the count of lowercase letters in the format "Lowercase letters: {lowercase count}".

The third line contains an integer representing the count of digits in the format "Digits: {digits count}".

The fourth line contains an integer representing the count of special characters

in the format "Special characters: {special characters count}".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Hello123

Output: Uppercase letters: 1

Lowercase letters: 4

Digits: 3

Special characters: 0

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
a=input()
```

```
up,lo,di,sc=0,0,0,0
```

```
for i in a:
```

```
    if (i.isupper()):
```

```
        up+=1
```

```
    elif(i.islower()):
```

```
        lo+=1
```

```
    elif(i.isdigit()):
```

```
        di+=1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        sc+=1
```

```
print("Uppercase letters: ",up)
```

```
print("Lowercase letters: ",lo)
```

```
print("Digits: ",di)
```

```
print("Special characters: ",sc)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Kyara is analyzing a series of measurements taken over time. She needs to identify all the "peaks" in this list of integers.

A peak is defined as an element that is greater than its immediate

neighbors. Boundary elements are considered peaks if they are greater than their single neighbor.

Your task is to find and list all such peaks using list comprehension.

Example

Input

1 3 2 4 1 5 7 6 10 2 8

Output

Peaks: [3, 4, 7, 10, 8]

Explanation

3 is a peak because it's greater than 1 and 2.

4 is a peak because it's greater than 2 and 1.

7 is a peak because it's greater than 5 and 6.

10 is a peak because it's greater than 6 and 2.

8 is a peak because it is an boundary element and it is greater than 2.

Input Format

The input consists of several integers separated by spaces, representing the measurements.

Output Format

The output displays "Peaks: " followed by a list of integers, representing the peak elements in the list.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 3 2 4 1 5 7 6 10 2 8

Output: Peaks: [3, 4, 7, 10, 8]

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=list(map(int,input().split()))
le=len(n)
peak=[]
for i in range(0,le):
    if i==0:
        if (n[i]>n[i+1]):
            peak.append(n[i])
    elif i>=1 and i<le-1:
        if(n[i]>n[i-1]) and (n[i]>n[i+1]):
            peak.append(n[i])
    elif i==le-1:
        if (n[i]>n[i-1]):
            peak.append(n[i])
print("Peaks:",peak)
```

Status : Correct**Marks : 10/10****5. Problem Statement**

You are tasked with writing a program that takes n integers as input from the user and stores them in a list. After this, you need to transform the list according to the following rules:

The element at index 0 should be replaced with 0. For elements at even indices (excluding index 0), replace the element with its cube. For elements at odd indices, replace the element with its square.

Additionally, you should sort the list in ascending order before applying these transformations.

Input Format

The first line of input represents the size of the list, N.

The elements of the list are represented by the next N lines.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Original List: " followed by the original list.

The second line displays "Replaced List: " followed by the replacement list as per the given condition.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

5

1

2

3

4

Output: Original List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Replaced List: [0, 4, 27, 16, 125]

Answer

You are using Python

```
n=int(input())
```

```
a=[]
```

```
b=[]
```

```
for i in range(0,n):
```

```
    num=int(input())
```

```
    a.append(num)
```

```
a.sort()
```

```
print("Original List:",a)
```

```
for i in range(0,n):
```

```
    if(i==0):
```

```
        b.append(0)
```

```
    elif(i%2!=0):
```

```
        b.append(a[i]**2)
```

```
    else:
```

```
        b.append(a[i]**3)
```

```
print("Replaced List:",b)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

6. Problem Statement

Gowri was doing her homework. She needed to write a paragraph about modern history. During that time, she noticed that some words were repeated repeatedly. She started counting the number of times a particular word was repeated.

Your task is to help Gowri to write a program to get a string from the user. Count the number of times a word is repeated in the string.

Note: Case-sensitive

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a string, str1.

The second line consists of a single word that needs to be counted, str2.

Output Format

The output displays the number of times the given word is in the string.

If the second string str2 is not present in the first string str1, it prints 0.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: I felt happy because I saw the others were happy and because I knew I
should feel happy
happy

Output: 3

Answer

```
# You are using Python
s=input()
t=input()
print(s.count(t))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 4_PAH_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 60
Marks Obtained : 60

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Create a Python program to monitor temperatures in a greenhouse using two sensors. Calculate and display the absolute temperature difference between the two sensor readings to ensure proper temperature control.

Note: Use the abs() built-in function.

Input Format

The first line consists of a floating-point number, representing the temperature reading from Sensor 1.

The second line consists of a floating-point number, representing the temperature reading from Sensor 2.

Output Format

The output displays the absolute temperature difference between Sensor 1 and Sensor 2, rounded to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for the exact format.

Sample Test Case

Input: 33.2

26.7

Output: Temperature difference: 6.50 °C

Answer

```
sensor1_temp = float(input())
```

```
sensor2_temp = float(input())
```

```
temp_difference = abs(sensor1_temp - sensor2_temp)
```

```
print(f"Temperature difference: {temp_difference:.2f} °C")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Hussain wants to create a program to calculate a person's BMI (Body Mass Index) based on their weight in kilograms and height in meters. The BMI is a measure of a person's body fat relative to their height.

Your program should take user input for weight and height, calculate the BMI, and display the result.

Function Signature: `calculate_bmi(weight, height)`

Formula: $BMI = \text{Weight} / (\text{Height})^2$

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a positive floating-point number, the person's

weight in kilograms.

The second line of input consists of a positive floating-point number, the person's height in meters.

Output Format

The output displays "Your BMI is: [BM]" followed by a float value representing the calculated BMI, rounded off two decimal points.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 70.0

1.75

Output: Your BMI is: 22.86

Answer

```
weight = float(input())
```

```
height = float(input())
```

```
# You are using Python
```

```
def calculate_bmi(weight, height):
```

```
    bmi = weight / (height ** 2) # Calculate BMI using the given formula
```

```
    return round(bmi, 2) # Round off to two decimal places
```

```
# Taking user input
```

```
# Compute BMI and print the result
```

```
print(f"Your BMI is: {calculate_bmi(weight, height)}")
```

```
calculate_bmi(weight, height)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Alice works at a digital marketing company, where she analyzes large datasets. One day, she's tasked with processing customer ID numbers,

which are long numeric sequences.

To simplify her task, Alice needs to calculate the digital root of each ID. The digital root is obtained by repeatedly summing the digits of a number until a single digit remains.

Help Alice write a program that reads a customer ID number, calculates its digital root, and prints the result using a loop-based approach.

For example, the sum of the digits of 98675 is $9 + 8 + 6 + 7 + 5 = 35$, then $3 + 5 = 8$, which is the digital root.

Function prototype: `def digital_root(num)`

Input Format

The input consists of an integer num.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the sum of digits for a given number until a single digit is obtained.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 451110

Output: 3

Answer

```
num = int(input())  
  
# You are using Python  
def digital_root(num):  
    while num >= 10: # Repeat until a single-digit number remains  
        num = sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num)) # Summing the digits  
    return num  
  
print(digital_root(num))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Sophia is developing a feature for her online banking application that calculates the total sum of digits in customers' account numbers. This sum is used to generate unique verification codes for secure transactions. She needs a program that takes an account number as input and outputs the sum of its digits.

Help Sophia to complete her task.

Function Specification: `def sum_digits(num)`

Input Format

The input consists of an integer, representing the customer's account number.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the sum of the digits of the account number.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 123245

Output: 17

Answer

```
num = int(input())
def sum_digits(num):
    return sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num))
sum = sum_digits(num)
print(sum)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Ravi is working on analyzing a set of integers to determine how many of them are divisible by 3 and how many are divisible by 5. He decides to use lambda functions to filter and count the numbers based on their divisibility.

Write a program that takes a list of integers, calculates how many numbers are divisible by 3, and how many are divisible by 5, and then prints the results.

Additionally, the program should calculate the total sum of all numbers divisible by 3 and divisible by 5 separately.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n , representing the number of integers in the list.

The second line contains n space-separated integers.

Output Format

The first line should print the count of numbers divisible by 3.

The second line should print the count of numbers divisible by 5.

The third line should print the sum of numbers divisible by 3.

The fourth line should print the sum of numbers divisible by 5.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
3 5 6 10 15 20
Output: 3
4
24
50

Answer

```
n = int(input())
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))

div_by_3 = list(filter(lambda x: x % 3 == 0, numbers))
div_by_5 = list(filter(lambda x: x % 5 == 0, numbers))

print(len(div_by_3), len(div_by_5))
print(sum(div_by_3), sum(div_by_5))
```

Status : Correct**Marks : 10/10****6. Problem Statement**

Ella is designing a messaging application that needs to handle long text messages efficiently. To optimize storage and transmission, she plans to implement a text compression feature that replaces consecutive repeated characters with the character followed by its count, while leaving non-repeated characters unchanged.

Help Ella create a recursive function to achieve this compression without altering the original message's meaning.

Function Specification: def compress_string(*args)

Input Format

The input consists of a single line containing the string to be compressed.

Output Format

The output consists of a single line containing the compressed string.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: aaaBBBccc

Output: a3B3c3

Answer

```
# You are using Python
# Input reading
input_string = input().strip()

compressed = ""
i = 0
n = len(input_string)

while i < n:
    count = 1
    while i + count < n and input_string[i] == input_string[i + count]:
        count += 1
    compressed += input_string[i] + (str(count) if count > 1 else "")
    i += count

print(compressed)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 6_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 30
Marks Obtained : 27.5

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Peter manages a student database and needs a program to add students. For each student, Alex inputs their ID and name. The program checks for duplicate IDs and ensures the database isn't full.

If a duplicate or a full database is detected, an appropriate error message is displayed. Otherwise, the student is added, and a confirmation message is shown. The database has a maximum capacity of 30 students, and each student must have a unique ID.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n, representing the number of students to be added to the school database.

The next n lines each contain two space-separated values, representing the student's ID (integer) and the student's name (string).

Output Format

The output will depend on the actions performed in the code.

If a student is added to the database, the output will display: "Student with ID [ID number] added to the database."

If there is an exception due to a duplicate student ID, the output will display: "Exception caught. Error: Student ID already exists."

If there is an exception due to the database being full, the output will display: "Exception caught. Error: Student database is full."

Refer to the sample outputs for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

16 Sam

87 Sabari

43 Dani

Output: Student with ID 16 added to the database.

Student with ID 87 added to the database.

Student with ID 43 added to the database.

Answer

You are using Python

class StudentDatabase:

 MAX_CAPACITY = 30

 def __init__(self):

 self.students = []

 def add_student(self, student_id, name):

 if len(self.students) >= self.MAX_CAPACITY:

```

        raise RuntimeError("Student database is full.")
    if any(student['id'] == student_id for student in self.students):
        raise ValueError("Student ID already exists.")
    self.students.append({'id': student_id, 'name': name})
    print(f"Student with ID {student_id} added to the database.")

def main():
    db = StudentDatabase()
    try:
        n = int(input())
        for _ in range(n):
            student_input = input().split()
            student_id = int(student_input[0])
            name = ' '.join(student_input[1:])
            db.add_student(student_id, name)
    except ValueError as e:
        print(f"Exception caught. Error: {e}")
    except RuntimeError as e:
        print(f"Exception caught. Error: {e}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

John is a data analyst who often works with text files. He needs a program that can analyze the contents of a text file and count the number of times a specific character appears in the file.

John wants a simple program that allows him to specify a file and a character to count within that file.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the file's name to be analyzed.

The second line of the input consists of the string they want to write within the file.

The third line of the input consists of a character to count within the file.

Output Format

If the character is found, the output displays "The character 'X' appears {Y} times in the file." where X is the character and Y is the count,

If the character does not appear in the file, the output displays "Character not found."

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: test.txt

This is a test file to check the character count.

e

Output: The character 'e' appears 5 times in the file.

Answer

```
def count_character_in_file(filename, character):
```

```
    """Reads the file, counts occurrences of the given character, and prints output as required."""
```

```
    with open(filename, 'r') as file:
```

```
        content = file.read()
```

```
    count = content.lower().count(character.lower()) # Converts both to lowercase
```

```
    if count > 0:
```

```
        print(f"The character '{character}' appears {count} times in the file.")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("Character not found in the file.")
```

```
# Get user inputs
```

```
filename = input().strip()
```

```
text_content = input() # Preserve spaces and formatting
```

```
character_to_count = input().strip() # Character input without stripping spaces
```

```
# Write the input string to the file
with open(filename, 'w') as file:
    file.write(text_content)
```

```
# Call the function with the provided inputs
count_character_in_file(filename, character_to_count)
```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 7.5/10

3. Problem Statement

Reeta is playing with numbers. Reeta wants to have a file containing a list of numbers, and she needs to find the average of those numbers. Write a program to read the numbers from the file, calculate the average, and display it.

File Name: user_input.txt

Input Format

The input file will contain a single line of space-separated numbers (as a string).

These numbers may be integers or decimals.

Output Format

If all inputs are valid numbers, the output should print: "Average of the numbers is: X.XX" (where X.XX is the computed average rounded to two decimal places)

If the input contains invalid data, print: "Invalid data in the input."

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

Output: Average of the numbers is: 3.00

Answer

```
def calculate_average():
    data = input().strip() # Read user input

    numbers = data.split()
    processed_numbers = []

    for num in numbers:
        try:
            processed_numbers.append(float(num))
        except ValueError:
            print("Invalid data in the input.")
            return

    average = sum(processed_numbers) / len(processed_numbers)
    print(f"Average of the numbers is: {average:.2f}")

# Run the function
calculate_average()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 5_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 60
Marks Obtained : 56

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Maya wants to create a dictionary that maps each integer from 1 to a given number n to its square. She will use this dictionary to quickly reference the square of any number up to n .

Help Maya generate this dictionary based on the input she provides.

Input Format

The input consists of an integer n , representing the highest number for which Maya wants to calculate the square.

Output Format

The output displays the generated dictionary where each key is an integer from 1 to n , and the corresponding value is its square.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

Output: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Input: an integer n
```

```
n = int(input())
```

```
# Generate the dictionary where the key is the integer and the value is its square
```

```
square_dict = {i: i**2 for i in range(1, n+1)}
```

```
# Output the generated dictionary
```

```
print(square_dict)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Tom wants to create a dictionary that lists the first n prime numbers, where each key represents the position of the prime number, and the value is the prime number itself.

Help Tom generate this dictionary based on the input she provides.

Input Format

The input consists of an integer n , representing the number of prime numbers Tom wants to generate.

Output Format

The output displays the generated dictionary where each key is an integer from 1 to n , and the corresponding value is the prime number.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4

Output: {1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 5, 4: 7}

Answer

You are using Python

```
def is_prime(num):
```

```
    """Helper function to check if a number is prime."""
```

```
    if num <= 1:
```

```
        return False
```

```
    for i in range(2, int(num ** 0.5) + 1):
```

```
        if num % i == 0:
```

```
            return False
```

```
    return True
```

```
def generate_primes(n):
```

```
    """Generates the first n prime numbers and returns a dictionary."""
```

```
    primes = []
```

```
    num = 2 # Start checking from 2, the first prime number.
```

```
    while len(primes) < n:
```

```
        if is_prime(num):
```

```
            primes.append(num)
```

```
            num += 1
```

```
    # Create a dictionary where the key is the position and the value is the prime number
```

```
    prime_dict = {i+1: primes[i] for i in range(n)}
```

```
    return prime_dict
```

```
# Input: number of primes to generate
```

```
n = int(input())
```

```
# Generate the prime number dictionary
```

```
prime_dict = generate_primes(n)
```

```
# Output the result
```

```
print(prime_dict)
```


Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Sophia is organizing a list of event IDs representing consecutive days of an event. She needs to group these IDs into consecutive sequences. For example, if the IDs 3, 4, and 5 appear consecutively, they should be grouped.

Write a program that helps Sophia by reading the total number of event IDs and the IDs themselves, then display each group of consecutive IDs in tuple format.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n , representing the number of event IDs.

The next n lines contain integers representing the event IDs, where each integer corresponds to an event ID.

Output Format

The output should display each group of consecutive event IDs in a tuple format. Each group should be printed on a new line, and single event IDs should be displayed as a single-element tuple.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

1
2
3

Output: (1, 2, 3)

Answer

```
# Read the input
```

```

n = int(input()) # number of event IDs
event_ids = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)] # List of event IDs

# Initialize the list to store groups of consecutive event IDs
groups = []
current_group = []

# Process each event ID
for i in range(n):
    if not current_group: # If the current group is empty, add the first ID
        current_group.append(event_ids[i])
    else:
        # Check if the current ID is consecutive to the last one
        if event_ids[i] == current_group[-1] + 1:
            current_group.append(event_ids[i])
        else:
            # If not consecutive, finalize the current group and start a new one
            groups.append(tuple(current_group))
            current_group = [event_ids[i]]

# Don't forget to add the last group
if current_group:
    groups.append(tuple(current_group))

# Print the groups
print(" ".join(str(group) for group in groups))

```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 6/10

4. Problem Statement

Jordan is creating a program to process a list of integers. The program should take a list of integers as input, remove any duplicate integers while preserving their original order, concatenate the remaining unique integers into a single string, and then print the result.

Help Jordan in implementing the same.

Input Format

The input consists of space-separated integers representing the elements of the

set.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer formed by concatenating the unique integers from the input in the order they appeared.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 11 11 33 50

Output: 113350

Answer

```
def process_integers(input_list):
    # Initialize an empty set to track seen integers
    seen = set()
    # Initialize an empty list to store unique integers in order
    unique_integers = []

    # Iterate through the input list
    for num in input_list:
        # If the number is not in the 'seen' set, it's unique
        if num not in seen:
            # Add the number to the 'seen' set
            seen.add(num)
            # Append the number to the 'unique_integers' list
            unique_integers.append(str(num)) # Convert to string for concatenation

    # Concatenate the unique integers into a single string
    result = "".join(unique_integers)
    # Print the result
    print(result)

# Input: space-separated integers
input_data = input().split()
# Convert input strings to integers
input_list = list(map(int, input_data))
# Call the function with the input list
process_integers(input_list)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Mia is organizing a list of integers into a series of pairs for his new project. She wants to create pairs of consecutive integers from the list. The last integer should be paired with None to complete the series. The pairing happens as follows: ((Element 1, Element 2), (Element 2, Element 3)..... (Element n, None)).

Your task is to help Henry by writing a Python program that reads a list of integers, forms these pairs, and displays the result in tuple format.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of elements in the tuple.

The second line of input contains n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the tuple.

Output Format

The output displays a tuple containing pairs of consecutive integers from the input. The last integer in the tuple is paired with 'None'.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

5 10 15

Output: ((5, 10), (10, 15), (15, None))

Answer

```
# Read the input
```

```
n = int(input()) # number of elements
```

```
elements = list(map(int, input().split())) # list of integers
```

```
# Create pairs of consecutive integers
pairs = []
for i in range(n - 1):
    pairs.append((elements[i], elements[i+1])) # pair consecutive integers
pairs.append((elements[-1], None)) # pair the last element with None

# Output the result
print(tuple(pairs))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

6. Problem Statement

Rishi is working on a program to manipulate a set of integers. The program should allow users to perform the following operations:

Find the maximum value in the set. Find the minimum value in the set. Remove a specific number from the set.

The program should handle these operations based on user input. If the user inputs an invalid operation choice, the program should indicate that the choice is invalid.

Input Format

The first line contains space-separated integers that will form the initial set. Each integer x is separated by a space.

The second line contains an integer ch , representing the user's choice:

- 1 to find the maximum value
- 2 to find the minimum value
- 3 to remove a specific number from the set

If ch is 3, the third line contains an integer $n1$, which is the number to be removed from the set.

Output Format

The first line of output prints the original set in descending order.

For choice 1: Print the maximum value from the set.

For choice 2: Print the minimum value from the set.

For choice 3: Print the set after removing the specified number, in descending order.

For invalid choices: Print "Invalid choice".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

1

Output: {5, 4, 3, 2, 1}

5

Answer

```
def manipulate_set(numbers, choice, to_remove=None):
    numbers = sorted(set(numbers), reverse=True) # Sort in descending order
    and remove duplicates
    print(f"{{{', '.join(map(str, numbers))}}}") # Print original set in descending
    order

    if choice == 1:
        print(max(numbers)) # Print maximum value
    elif choice == 2:
        print(min(numbers)) # Print minimum value
    elif choice == 3:
        if to_remove in numbers: # Remove specified number if it exists
            numbers.remove(to_remove)
        print(f"{{{', '.join(map(str, numbers))}}}") # Print modified set in descending
    order
    else:
        print("Invalid choice") # Handle invalid choices

# Read input
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
choice = int(input())
```

```
if choice == 3: # If choice is 3, read the additional number to remove
    to_remove = int(input())
    manipulate_set(numbers, choice, to_remove)
else:
    manipulate_set(numbers, choice)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 1_COD

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 5
Marks Obtained : 5

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

In a family, two children receive allowances based on the gardening tasks they complete. The older child receives an allowance rate of Rs.5 for each task, with a base allowance of Rs.50. The younger child receives an allowance rate of Rs.3 for each task, with a base allowance of Rs.30.

Your task is to calculate and display the allowances for the older and younger children based on the number of gardening tasks they complete, along with the total allowance for both children combined.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of chores completed by the older child.

The second line consists of an integer m, representing the number of chores completed by the youngest child.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Older child allowance: Rs." followed by an integer representing the allowance calculated for the older sibling.

The second line displays "Younger child allowance: Rs." followed by an integer representing the allowance calculated for the youngest sibling.

The third line displays "Total allowance: Rs." followed by an integer representing the sum of both siblings' allowances.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10

5

Output: Older child allowance: Rs.100

Younger child allowance: Rs.45

Total allowance: Rs.145

Answer

You are using Python

```
a=int(input())
```

```
b=int(input())
```

```
aB=50
```

```
aE=5
```

```
bB=30
```

```
bE=3
```

```
aA=aB+(a*aE)
```

```
bA=bB+(b*bE)
```

```
print(f"older child allowance: Rs.{aA}\nyounger child allowance: Rs.{bA}\nTotal allowance: Rs.{aA+bA}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. Problem Statement

A science experiment produces a decimal value as the result. However, the scientist needs to convert this value into an integer so that it can be used in further calculations.

Write a Python program that takes a floating-point number as input and converts it into an integer.

Input Format

The input consists of a floating point number, F.

Output Format

The output prints "The integer value of F is: {result}", followed by the integer number equivalent to the floating point number.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10.36

Output: The integer value of 10.36 is: 10

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=float(input())
```

```
print("The integer value of ",n,"is :",int(n))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. Problem Statement

Quentin, a mathematics enthusiast, is exploring the properties of numbers. He believes that for any set of four consecutive integers, calculating the average of their fourth powers and then subtracting the product of the first and last numbers yields a constant value.

To validate his hypothesis, check if the result is indeed constant and display.

Example:

Input:

5

Output:

Constant value: 2064.5

Explanation:

Find the Average:

Average: $(625 + 1296 + 2401 + 4096)/4 = 2104.5$

Now, we calculate the product of a and (a + 3):

Product = $5 \times (5 + 3) = 5 \times 8 = 40$

Final result: $2104.5 - 40 = 2064.5$

Input Format

The input consists of an integer a, representing the first of four consecutive integers.

Output Format

The output displays "Constant value: " followed by the computed result based on Quentin's formula.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

Output: Constant value: 2064.5

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=int(input())
s=0
for i in range(4):
    s+=((n+i)**4)
print(f"Constant value: {(s/4)-(n*(n+3))}")
```

Status : Correct**Marks : 1/1****4. Problem Statement**

Bob, the owner of a popular bakery, wants to create a special offer code for his customers. To generate the code, he plans to combine the day of the month with the number of items left in stock.

Help Bob to encode these two values into a unique offer code.

Note: Use the bitwise operator to calculate the offer code.

Example

Input:

15

9

Output:

Offer code: 6

Explanation:

Given the day of the month 15th day (binary 1111) and there are 9 items left (binary 1001), the offer code is calculated as 0110 which is 6.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer D, representing the day of the month.

The second line consists of an integer S, representing the number of items left in

stock.

Output Format

The output displays "Offer code: " followed by an integer representing the encoded offer code.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 15

9

Output: Offer code: 6

Answer

You are using Python

```
a=int(input())
```

```
b=int(input())
```

```
print(f"offer code: {a^b}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. Problem Statement

A company has hired two employees, Alice and Bob. The company wants to swap the salaries of both employees. Alice's salary is an integer value and Bob's salary is a floating-point value.

Write a program to swap their salaries and print the new salary of each employee.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing Alice's salary.

The second line consists of a float value F, representing Bob's salary.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Initial salaries:"

The second line displays "Alice's salary = N", where N is Alice's salary.

The third line of output displays "Bob's salary = F", where F is Bob's salary.

After a new line space, the following line displays "New salaries after swapping:"

The next line displays "Alice's salary = X", where X is the swapped salary.

The last line displays "Bob's salary = Y", where Y is the swapped salary.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10000

15400.55

Output: Initial salaries:

Alice's salary = 10000

Bob's salary = 15400.55

New salaries after swapping:

Alice's salary = 15400.55

Bob's salary = 10000

Answer

```
# You are using Python
n=int(input())
j=float(input())
print("Initial salaries:")
print("Alice's salary =",n)
print("Bob's salary=",j)
print("\nNew salaries after swapping:")
print("Alice's salary =",j)
print("Bob's salary=",n)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 2_COD_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 50

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

You work as an instructor at a math enrichment program, and your goal is to develop a program that showcases the concept of using control statements to manipulate loops. Your task is to create a program that takes an integer 'n' as input and prints the squares of even numbers from 1 to 'n', while skipping odd numbers.

Input Format

The input consists of a single integer, which represents the upper limit of the range.

Output Format

The output displays the square of even numbers from 1 to 'n' separated by lines.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10

Output: 4

16

36

64

100

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
n= int(input())
```

```
for i in range(1,n+1):
```

```
    if i%2==0:
```

```
        print(i**2)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

John, a software developer, is analyzing a sequence of numbers within a given range to calculate their digit sum. However, to simplify his task, he excludes all numbers that are palindromes (numbers that read the same backward as forward).

Help John find the total sum of the digits of non-palindromic numbers in the range [start, end] (both inclusive).

Example:

Input:

10

20

Output:

55

Explanation:

Range [10, 20]: Non-palindromic numbers are 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Digit sums: $1+0 + 1+2 + 1+3 + 1+4 + 1+5 + 1+6 + 1+7 + 1+8 + 1+9 + 2+0 = 55$.

Output: 55

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, representing the starting number of the range.

The second line of input consists of an integer, representing the ending number of the range.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer, representing the total sum of the digits of all non-palindromic numbers in the range.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10

20

Output: 55

Answer

You are using Python

```
def palindrome(n):
```

```
    return str(n)==str(n)[::-1]
```

```
def sum_of(n):
```

```
    return sum(int(digit)for digit in str(n))
```

```
start=int(input())
```

```
end= int(input())
```

```
totalsum=0
```

```
for num in range(start,end+1):  
    if not palindrome(num):  
        totalsum+= sum_of(num)  
print(totalsum)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Ethan, a curious mathematician, is fascinated by perfect numbers. A perfect number is a number that equals the sum of its proper divisors (excluding itself). Ethan wants to identify all perfect numbers within a given range.

Help him write a program to list these numbers.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer start, representing the starting number of the range.

The second line consists of an integer end, representing the ending number of the range.

Output Format

The output prints all perfect numbers in the range, separated by a space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

100

Output: 6 28

Answer

```
# You are using Python
def isprefect(n):
    if n<2:
        return False
    divis=sum(i for i in range(1,n)if n%i==0)
    return divis == n
def prefect_range(start,end):
    for num in range(start,end +1):
        if isprefect(num):
            print(num)

start = int(input())
end = int(input())

pfect_range(start,end)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

As a junior developer working on a text analysis project, your task is to create a program that displays the consonants in a sentence provided by the user, separated by spaces.

You need to implement a program that takes a sentence as input and prints the consonants while skipping vowels and non-alphabetic characters using only control statements.

Input Format

The input consists of a string representing the sentence.

Output Format

The output displays space-separated consonants present in the sentence.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Hello World!

Output: H I I W r l d

Answer

```
# You are using Python
def extra(sent):
    vowels="AEIOUaeiou"
    con=[]
    for char in sent:
        if char.isalpha() and char not in vowels:
            con.append(char)
    print(" ".join(con))
sent=input()
extra(sent)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Emma, a mathematics enthusiast, is exploring a range of numbers and wants to count how many of them are not Fibonacci numbers.

Help Emma determine the count of non-Fibonacci numbers within the given range [start, end] using the continue statement.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, representing the starting number of the range.

The second line consists of an integer, representing the ending number of the range.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer, representing the count of numbers in the range that are not Fibonacci numbers.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

10

Output: 5

Answer

You are using Python

```
def fibo(limit):  
    fibset=set()  
    a,b=0,1  
    while a<=limit:  
        fibset.add(a)  
        a,b=b,a+b  
    return fibset  
def count_non(start,end):  
    fibset=fibo(100)  
    count=0  
    for num in range(start,end+1):  
        if num not in fibset:  
            count+=1  
    return count  
start=int(input())  
end=int(input())  
print(count_non(start,end))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 3_COD

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 50

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Dhruv wants to write a program to slice a given string based on user-defined start and end positions.

The program should check whether the provided positions are valid and then return the sliced portion of the string if the positions are within the string's length.

Input Format

The first line consists of the input string as a string.

The second line consists of the start position (0-based index) as an integer.

The third line consists of the end position (0-based index) as an integer.

Output Format

The output displays the following format:

If the start and end positions are valid, print the sliced string.

If the start and end positions are invalid, print "Invalid start and end positions".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: pythonprogramming

0

5

Output: python

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
st=input()
```

```
start=int(input())
```

```
end=int(input())
```

```
le=len(st)
```

```
if (start>=0 and end>=start and le>end):
```

```
    print(st[start:end+1])
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Invalid start and end positions")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Ram is working on a program to manipulate strings. He wants to create a program that takes two strings as input, reverses the second string, and then concatenates it with the first string.

Ram needs your help to design a program.

Input Format

The input consists of two strings in separate lines.

Output Format

The output displays a single line containing the concatenated string of the first string and the reversed second string.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: hello
word

Output: hellodrow

Answer

```
# You are using Python
s=input()
s1=input()
s1rev=s1[::-1]
print(s+s1rev)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Alex is working on a Python program to manage a list of elements. He needs to append multiple elements to the list and then remove an element from the list at a specified index.

Your task is to create a program that helps Alex manage the list. The program should allow Alex to input a list of elements, append them to the existing list, and then remove an element at a specified index.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n , representing the number of elements to be appended to the list.

The next n lines contain integers, representing the elements to be appended to the list.

The third line of input consists of an integer M, representing the index of the element to be popped from the list.

Output Format

The first line of output displays the original list.

The second line of output displays the list after popping the element of the index M.

The third line of output displays the popped element.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

64

98

-1

5

26

3

Output: List after appending elements: [64, 98, -1, 5, 26]

List after popping last element: [64, 98, -1, 26]

Popped element: 5

Answer

```
n=int(input())
```

```
lst=[]
```

```
for i in range(0,n):
```

```
    num=int(input())
```

```
    lst.append(num)
```

```
print("List after appending elements:",lst)
```

```
dele=int(input())
```

```
a=lst[dele]
```

```
lst.remove(lst[dele])
```

```
print("List after popping last element:",lst)
```

```
print("Popped element:",a)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Given a list of positive and negative numbers, arrange them such that all negative integers appear before all the positive integers in the array. The order of appearance should be maintained.

Example

Input:

[12, 11, -13, -5, 6, -7, 5, -3, -6]

Output:

List = [-13, -5, -7, -3, -6, 12, 11, 6, 5]

Explanation:

The output is the arranged list where all the negative integers appear before the positive integers while maintaining the original order of appearance.

Input Format

The input consists of a single line containing a list of integers enclosed in square brackets separated by commas.

Output Format

The output displays "List = " followed by an arranged list of integers as required, separated by commas and enclosed in square brackets.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: [12, 11, -13, -5, 6, -7, 5, -3, -6]

Output: List = [-13, -5, -7, -3, -6, 12, 11, 6, 5]

Answer

```
lst=eval(input())
neg=[i for i in lst if i<0]
pos=[i for i in lst if i>=0]
print("List = ",neg + pos)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

You have a string containing a phone number in the format "(XXX) XXX-XXXX". You need to extract the area code from the phone number and create a new string that contains only the area code.

Write a Python program for the same.

Note

(XXX) - Area code

XXX-XXXX - Phone number

Input Format

The input consists of a string, representing the phone number in the format "(XXX) XXX-XXXX".

Output Format

The output displays "Area code: " followed by a string representing the area code for the given phone number.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: (123) 456-7890

Output: Area code: 123

Answer

```
s=input()
le=len(s)
print("Area code:",end=' ')
for i in range(1,le):
    if s[i]!=')':
        print(s[i],end="")
    else:
        break
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 4_COD_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Imagine you are developing a text analysis tool for a cybersecurity company. Your task is to create a function that analyzes input strings to categorize and count the characters into four categories: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters. The company needs this tool to process log files and identify potential security threats.

Function Signature: `analyze_string(input_string)`

Input Format

The input consists of a single string (without space), which may include uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and special characters.

Output Format

The first line contains an integer representing the count of uppercase letters in the format "Uppercase letters: [count]".

The second line contains an integer representing the count of lowercase letters in the format "Lowercase letters: [count]".

The third line contains an integer representing the count of digits in the format "Digits: [count]".

The fourth line contains an integer representing the count of special characters in the format "Special characters: [count]".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Hello123

Output: Uppercase letters: 1

Lowercase letters: 4

Digits: 3

Special characters: 0

Answer

```
def analyze_string(input_string):
```

```
    uppercase_count = 0
```

```
    lowercase_count = 0
```

```
    digit_count = 0
```

```
    special_count = 0
```

```
    for ch in input_string:
```

```
        if ch.isupper():
```

```
            uppercase_count += 1
```

```
        elif ch.islower():
```

```
            lowercase_count += 1
```

```
        elif ch.isdigit():
```

```
            digit_count += 1
```

```
        else:
```

```
            special_count += 1
```

```
input_string = input()
uppercase_count, lowercase_count, digit_count, special_count =
analyze_string(input_string)
```

```
print("Uppercase letters:", uppercase_count)
print("Lowercase letters:", lowercase_count)
print("Digits:", digit_count)
print("Special characters:", special_count)
```

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/10

2. Problem Statement

Sneha is building a more advanced exponential calculator. She wants to implement a program that does the following:

Calculates the result of raising a given base to a specific exponent using Python's built-in `pow()` function. Displays all intermediate powers from base^1 to $\text{base}^{\text{exponent}}$ as a list. Calculates and displays the sum of these intermediate powers.

Help her build this program to automate her calculations.

Input Format

The input consists of line-separated two integer values representing base and exponent.

Output Format

The first line of the output prints the calculated result of raising the base to the exponent.

The second line prints a list of all powers from base^1 to $\text{base}^{\text{exponent}}$.

The third line prints the sum of all these powers.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2

3

Output: 8

[2, 4, 8]

14

Answer

```
base = int(input())
exponent = int(input())
result = pow(base, exponent)

powers = [pow(base, i) for i in range(1, exponent + 1)]

powers_sum = sum(powers)

print(result)
print(powers)
print(powers_sum)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Implement a program that needs to identify Armstrong numbers.

Armstrong numbers are special numbers that are equal to the sum of their digits, each raised to the power of the number of digits in the number.

Write a function `is_armstrong_number(number)` that checks if a given number is an Armstrong number or not.

Function Signature: `armstrong_number(number)`

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a single integer, `n`, representing the number to be checked.

Output Format

The output should consist of a single line that displays a message indicating whether the input number is an Armstrong number or not.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 153

Output: 153 is an Armstrong number.

Answer

```
number = int(input())
num_str = str(number)
num_digits = len(num_str)
sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
if sum_of_powers == number:
    print(f"{number} is an Armstrong number.")
else:
    print(f"{number} is not an Armstrong number.")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Sara is developing a text-processing tool that checks if a given string starts with a specific character or substring. She needs to implement a function that accepts a string and a character (or substring), and returns True if the string starts with the provided character/substring, or False otherwise.

Write a program that uses a lambda function to help Sara perform this check.

Input Format

The first line contains a string `str` representing the main string to be checked.

The second line contains a string `n`, which is the character or substring to

check if the main string starts with it.

Output Format

The first line of output prints "True" if the string starts with the given character/substring, otherwise prints "False".

Refer to the sample for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Examly

e

Output: False

Answer

```
main_string = input().strip()
substring = input().strip()
check_start = lambda s, sub: s.startswith(sub)
print(check_start(main_string, substring))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Imagine you are building a messaging application, and you want to know the length of the messages sent by the users. You need to create a program that calculates the length of a message using the built-in function `len()`.

Input Format

The input consists of a string representing the message.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the length of the entered message.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: hello!!

Output: 7

Answer

```
message = input().strip()
print(len(message))
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 5_COD

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 46

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

James is managing a list of inventory items in a warehouse. Each item is recorded as a tuple, where the first element is the item ID and the second element is a list of quantities available for that item. James needs to filter out all quantities that are above a certain threshold to find items that have a stock level above this limit.

Help James by writing a program to process these tuples, filter the quantities from all the available items, and display the results.

Note:

Use the filter() function to filter out the quantities greater than the specified threshold for each item's stock list.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of tuples.

The next N lines each contain a tuple in the format (ID, [quantity1, quantity2, ...]), where ID is an integer and the list contains integers.

The final line consists of an integer threshold, representing the quantity threshold.

Output Format

The output should be a single line displaying the filtered quantities, space-separated. Each quantity is strictly greater than the given threshold.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2

(1, [1, 2])

(2, [3, 4])

2

Output: 3 4

Answer

```
import ast
```

```
def filter_quantities(items, threshold):
```

```
    # Extract quantities above the threshold
```

```
    filtered_quantities = [q for item in items for q in filter(lambda x: x > threshold, item[1])]
    # Print space-separated filtered quantities
```

```
    print(" ".join(map(str, filtered_quantities)))
```

```
# Read input
```

```
N = int(input()) # Number of tuples
```

```
items = []
```

```
for _ in range(N):
```

```
    item_str = input().strip()
```

```
# Evaluate the tuple string safely
item = ast.literal_eval(item_str)
items.append((item[0], item[1]))
```

```
threshold = int(input()) # Read threshold value
```

```
# Process and output results
filter_quantities(items, threshold)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Gowshik is working on a task that involves taking two lists of integers as input, finding the element-wise sum of the corresponding elements, and then creating a tuple containing the sum values.

Write a program to help Gowshik with this task.

Example:

Given list:

[1, 2, 3, 4]

[3, 5, 2, 1]

An element-wise sum of the said tuples: (4, 7, 5, 5)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a single integer n , representing the length of the input lists.

The second line of input consists of n integers separated by commas, representing the elements of the first list.

The third line of input consists of n integers separated by commas, representing the elements of the second list.

Output Format

The output is a single line containing a tuple of integers separated by commas, representing the element-wise sum of the corresponding elements from the two input lists.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4

1, 2, 3, 4

3, 5, 2, 1

Output: (4, 7, 5, 5)

Answer

```
from itertools import starmap # Importing starmap for element-wise operation
```

```
def compute_elementwise_sum(list1, list2):  
    """Returns a tuple containing the element-wise sum of two lists."""  
    return tuple(starmap(lambda x, y: x + y, zip(list1, list2)))
```

```
# Read input
```

```
n = int(input()) # Length of lists
```

```
list1 = list(map(int, input().split(" "))) # Read first list
```

```
list2 = list(map(int, input().split(" "))) # Read second list
```

```
# Compute and print result
```

```
result = compute_elementwise_sum(list1, list2)
```

```
print(result)
```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 6/10

3. Problem Statement

Liam is analyzing a list of product IDs from a recent sales report. He needs to determine how frequently each product ID appears and calculate the following metrics:

Frequency of each product ID: A dictionary where the key is the product ID

and the value is the number of times it appears. Total number of unique product IDs. Average frequency of product IDs: The average count of all product IDs.

Write a program to read the product IDs, compute these metrics, and output the results.

Example

Input:

6 //number of product ID

101

102

101

103

101

102 //product IDs

Output:

{101: 3, 102: 2, 103: 1}

Total Unique IDs: 3

Average Frequency: 2.00

Explanation:

Input 6 indicates that you will enter 6 product IDs.

A dictionary is created to track the frequency of each product ID.

Input 101: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 102: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 101: Frequency of 101 increased to 2.

Input 103: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 101: Frequency of 101 increased to 3.

Input 102: Frequency of 102 increased to 2.

The dictionary now contains 3 unique IDs: 101, 102, and 103.

Total Unique is 3.

The average frequency is 2.00.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n , representing the number of product IDs.

The next n lines each contain a single integer, each representing a product ID.

Output Format

The first line of output displays the frequency dictionary, which maps each product ID to its count.

The second line displays the total number of unique product IDs, preceded by "Total Unique IDs: ".

The third line displays the average frequency of the product IDs. This is calculated by dividing the total number of occurrences of all product IDs by the total number of unique product IDs, rounded to two decimal places. It is preceded by "Average Frequency: ".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6

101

102

101

103

101

102

Output: {101: 3, 102: 2, 103: 1}

Total Unique IDs: 3

Average Frequency: 2.00

Answer

```
# You are using Python
# Read the number of product IDs
n = int(input())

# Initialize dictionary to store frequency
frequency_dict = {}

# Read product IDs and update frequency count
for _ in range(n):
    product_id = int(input())
    frequency_dict[product_id] = frequency_dict.get(product_id, 0) + 1

# Compute total unique product IDs
unique_ids = len(frequency_dict)

# Compute average frequency, rounded to 2 decimal places
average_frequency = round(sum(frequency_dict.values()) / unique_ids, 2)

# Print output in required format
print(frequency_dict)
print(f"Total Unique IDs: {unique_ids}")
print(f"Average Frequency: {average_frequency:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Professor Adams needs to analyze student participation in three recent academic workshops. She has three sets of student IDs: the first set contains students who registered for the workshops, the second set contains students who actually attended, and the third set contains students who dropped out.

Professor Adams needs to determine which students who registered also attended, and then identify which of these students did not drop out.

Help Professor Adams identify the students who registered, attended, and did not drop out of the workshops.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of integers, representing the student IDs who registered for the workshops.

The second line consists of integers, representing the student IDs who attended the workshops.

The third line consists of integers, representing the student IDs who dropped out of the workshops.

Output Format

The first line of output displays the intersection of the first two sets, which shows the IDs of students who registered and attended.

The second line displays the result after removing student IDs that are in the third set (dropped out), showing the IDs of students who both attended and did not drop out.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 2 3

2 3 4

3 4 5

Output: {2, 3}

{2}

Answer

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Read input sets
```

```
registered = set(map(int, input().split())) # Registered student IDs
```

```
attended = set(map(int, input().split())) # Attended student IDs
```

```
dropped_out = set(map(int, input().split())) # Dropped out student IDs
```

```
# Find students who registered and attended
```

```
registered_attended = registered.intersection(attended)
```

```
print(f'{{{', '.join(map(str, registered_attended))}}}')"
```

```
# Find students who attended but did not drop out
attended_not_dropped = registered_attended - dropped_out
print(f'{{{', '.join(map(str, attended_not_dropped))}}}')"
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Ella is analyzing the sales data for a new online shopping platform. She has a record of customer transactions where each customer's data includes their ID and a list of amounts spent on different items. Ella needs to determine the total amount spent by each customer and identify the highest single expenditure for each customer.

Your task is to write a program that computes these details and displays them in a dictionary.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n , representing the number of customers.

Each of the next n lines contains a numerical customer ID followed by integers representing the amounts spent on different items.

Output Format

The output displays a dictionary where the keys are customer IDs and the values are lists containing two integers: the total expenditure and the maximum single expenditure.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2

101 100 150 200

102 50 75 100

Output: {101: [450, 200], 102: [225, 100]}

Answer

```
# You are using Python
# Read the number of customers
n = int(input())

# Initialize the dictionary to store results
customer_data = {}

# Read customer transactions
for _ in range(n):
    data = list(map(int, input().split()))
    customer_id = data[0] # First value is the customer ID
    amounts = data[1:] # Remaining values are amounts spent

    # Compute total expenditure and highest single expenditure
    total_spent = sum(amounts)
    max_spent = max(amounts)

    # Store results in dictionary
    customer_data[customer_id] = [total_spent, max_spent]

# Print the final result as a dictionary
print(customer_data)
```

Status : Correct**Marks : 10/10**

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 6_COD

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 47.5

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Write a program that calculates the average of a list of integers. The program prompts the user to enter the length of the list (n) and each element of the list. It performs error handling to ensure that the length of the list is a non-negative integer and that each input element is a numeric value.

Input Format

The first line of the input is an integer n, representing the length of the list as a positive integer.

The second line of the input consists of an element of the list as an integer, separated by a new line.

Output Format

If the length of the list is not a positive integer or zero, the output displays "Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer."

If a non-numeric value is entered for the length of the list, the output displays "Error: You must enter a numeric value."

If a non-numeric value is entered for a list element, the output displays "Error: You must enter a numeric value."

If the inputs are valid, the program calculates and prints the average of the provided list of integers with two decimal places: "The average is: [average]".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: -2

1

2

Output: Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer.

Answer

```
def calculate_average():
    try:
        # Step 1: Input the length of the list
        n = input()
        if not n.isdigit():
            print("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")
            return
        n = int(n)
        if n <= 0:
            print("Error: The length of the list must be a non-negative integer.")
            return

        # Step 2: Input the list elements
        numbers = []
        for _ in range(n):
```

```
element = input()
if not element.isdigit():
    print("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")
    return
numbers.append(int(element))
```

```
# Step 3: Calculate and print the average
average = sum(numbers) / len(numbers)
print(f"The average is: {average:.2f}")
```

```
except Exception as e:
    print(f"An unexpected error occurred: {e}")
```

```
# Call the function
calculate_average()
```

Status : Partially correct

Marks : 7.5/10

2. Problem Statement

In a voting system, a person must be at least 18 years old to be eligible to vote. If a user enters an age below 18, the system should raise a user-defined exception indicating that they are not eligible to vote.

Input Format

The input contains a positive integer representing age.

Output Format

If the age is less than 18, the output displays "Not eligible to vote".

Otherwise, the output displays "Eligible to vote".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 18

Output: Eligible to vote

Answer

```
# You are using Python
class NotEligibleToVoteError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when a person is not eligible to vote."""
    pass

def check_voting_eligibility(age):
    """Check if the person is eligible to vote."""
    if age < 18:
        raise NotEligibleToVoteError("Not eligible to vote")
    else:
        print("Eligible to vote")

def main():
    try:
        age = int(input()) # Input age
        check_voting_eligibility(age)
    except ValueError:
        print("Error: You must enter a numeric value.")
    except NotEligibleToVoteError as e:
        print(e)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

A retail store requires a program to calculate the total cost of purchasing a product based on its price and quantity. The program performs validation to ensure valid inputs and handles specific error conditions using exceptions:

Price Validation: If the price is zero or less, raise a `ValueError` with the message: "Invalid Price". Quantity Validation: If the quantity is zero or less, raise a `ValueError` with the message: "Invalid Quantity". Cost Threshold: If the total cost exceeds 1000, raise `RuntimeError` with the message: "Excessive Cost".

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value, representing the price of a product.

The second line consists of an integer, representing the quantity of the product.

Output Format

If the calculation is successful, print the total cost rounded to one decimal place.

If the price is zero or less prints "Invalid Price".

If the quantity is zero or less prints "Invalid Quantity".

If the total cost exceeds 1000, prints "Excessive Cost".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 20.0

5

Output: 100.0

Answer

You are using Python

```
class InvalidPrice(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
class InvalidQuantity(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
try:
```

```
    price = float(input())
```

```
    if price <= 0:
```

```
        raise InvalidPrice
```

```
    quantity = int(input())
```

```
    if quantity <= 0:
```

```
        raise InvalidQuantity
```

```
    total_cost = price * quantity
```

```
if total_cost > 1000:
    raise RuntimeError("Excessive Cost")
    print(f"{total_cost:.1f}")
except InvalidPrice:
    print("Invalid Price")
except InvalidQuantity:
    print("Invalid Quantity")
except RuntimeError as e:
    print(e)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Sophie enjoys playing with words and wants to count the number of words in a sentence. She inputs a sentence, saves it to a file, and then reads it from the file to count the words.

Write a program to determine the number of words in the input sentence.

File Name: sentence_file.txt

Input Format

The input consists of a single line of text containing words separated by spaces.

Output Format

The output displays the count of words in the sentence.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: Four Words In This Sentence

Output: 5

Answer

```
def count_words_in_sentence():
```

```
# Step 1: Input the sentence
sentence = input()
```

```
# Step 2: Save the sentence to a file
with open("sentence_file.txt", "w") as file:
    file.write(sentence)
```

```
# Step 3: Read the sentence from the file
with open("sentence_file.txt", "r") as file:
    content = file.read().strip()
```

```
# Step 4: Count the words
word_count = len(content.split())
```

```
# Step 5: Display the word count
print(word_count)
```

```
# Call the function
count_words_in_sentence()
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

5. Problem Statement

Tara is a content manager who needs to perform case conversions for various pieces of text and save the results in a structured manner.

She requires a program to take a user's input string, save it in a file, and then retrieve and display the string in both upper-case and lower-case versions. Help her achieve this task efficiently.

File Name: text_file.txt

Input Format

The input consists of a single line containing a string provided by the user.

Output Format

The first line displays the original string read from the file in the format: "Original String: {original_string}".

The second line displays the upper-case version of the original string in the format: "Upper-Case String: {upper_case_string}".

The third line displays the lower-case version of the original string in the format: "Lower-Case String: {lower_case_string}".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: #SpecialSymBoLs1234

Output: Original String: #SpecialSymBoLs1234

Upper-Case String: #SPECIALSYMBOLS1234

Lower-Case String: #specialsymbols1234

Answer

You are using Python

def process_text():

Step 1: Input the string from the user
user_input = input()

Step 2: Save the input string to a file
with open("text_file.txt", "w") as file:
file.write(user_input)

Step 3: Read the string back from the file
with open("text_file.txt", "r") as file:
content = file.read().strip()

Step 4: Display the original, upper-case, and lower-case versions
print(f"Original String: {content}")
print(f"Upper-Case String: {content.upper()}")
print(f"Lower-Case String: {content.lower()}")

Call the function
process_text()

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 1_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Liam and his friends are sharing the cost of a group purchase. The total cost of the purchase is subject to a 10% discount. One of the friends receives a 35% bonus, which means they will pay a larger portion of the discounted cost. The remaining cost is then divided equally among the other friends.

Write a program to:

Calculate the total cost after applying a 10% discount. Determine the amount paid by the friend who receives a 35% bonus. Calculate the amount each of the other friends will pay.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a float value f , representing the total cost.

The second line contains an integer value n, representing the total number of friends.

Output Format

The first line of output displays "Cost after a 10% discount: " followed by the discounted cost of the ticket package as a float value formatted to two decimal places.

The second line displays "Friend with a 35% bonus pays: " followed by the amount paid by the friend with the bonus as a float value formatted to two decimal places.

The third line displays "Each of the other friends pays: " followed by the individual share of the remaining cost as a float value formatted to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10000.0

5

Output: Cost after a 10% discount: 9000.00

Friend with a 35% bonus pays: 3150.00

Each of the other friends pays: 1462.50

Answer

```
totcost=float(input())
totfriends=int(input())
disccost=totcost*0.9
friendbonus=disccost*0.35
remainingcost=disccost-friendbonus
otherfriends=remainingcost/(totfriends-1)
print(f"Cost after a 10% discount: {disccost:.2f}")
print(f"Friend with a 35% bonus pays: {friendbonus:.2f}")
print(f"Each of the other friends pays: {otherfriends:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Nina is working on a project involving multiple sensors. Each sensor provides a data point that needs to be processed to compute an aggregated value.

Given data points from three sensors, write a program to calculate the aggregated value using specific bitwise operations and arithmetic manipulations. The final result should be the aggregated value modulo 1000.

Example:

Input:

```
1 //sensor 1 data
2 //sensor 2 data
3 //sensor 3 data
```

Output

9

Explanation

Calculate the bitwise AND of sensor 1 data and sensor 2 data: 0

Calculate the XOR of the result from step 1 and sensor 3 data: 3

Multiply the result from step 2 by 3: 9

Compute the final aggregated value by taking the result from step 3 modulo 1000: 9

So, the aggregated value is 9.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer S1, representing sensor1 data.

The second line of input consists of an integer S2, representing sensor2 data.

The third line of input consists of an integer S3, representing sensor3 data.

Output Format

The output displays an integer representing the aggregated value.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

2

3

Output: 9

Answer

```
a=int(input())
b=int(input())
c=int(input())
d=(((a&b)^c)*3)%1000
print(d)
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Shawn is planning for his younger sister's college education and wants to ensure she has enough funds when the time comes. He starts with an initial principal amount and plans to make regular monthly contributions to a savings account that offers a fixed annual interest rate.

Shawn needs to calculate the total amount that will accumulate by the time his sister is ready for college. Your task is to write a program that calculates the final amount in the savings account based on the initial principal, monthly contributions, annual interest rate, and the number of months the money is invested.

Formula:

$$A = P \times (1 + r/n)^{(n \times t)} + C \times [(1 + r/n)^{(n \times t)} - 1] / (r/n)$$

Where:

A = Final amount after the specified time

P = Initial principal amount

C = Monthly contribution

r = Annual interest rate (as a decimal, e.g., 5% = 0.05)

n = Number of compounding periods per year (12 for monthly compounding)

t = Total time in years (months / 12)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a float P, representing the initial principal amount.

The second line of input consists of a float R, representing the annual interest rate (in percentage).

The third line of input consists of a float C, representing the monthly contribution.

The fourth line of input consists of an integer M, representing the number of months.

Output Format

The output displays "Final amount after X months: Rs." followed by the total accumulated amount, formatted to two decimal places, where X is the number of months.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10000.0

5.0

2000.0

12

Output: Final amount after 12 months: Rs.35069.33

Answer

```
# You are using Python
p=float(input())
r=float(input())
c=float(input())
m=int(input())
s=r/100/12
final=p*((1+s)**m)+c*(((1+s)**m-1)/s)
print(f"Final amount after {m} months: Rs.{final:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Alex is an air traffic controller who needs to record and manage flight delays efficiently. Given a flight number, the delay in minutes (as a string), and the coordinates of the flight's current position (as a complex number),

Help Alex convert and store this information in a structured format.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the flight number.

The second line consists of a string representing the delay in minutes.

The third line consists of two floats separated by a space, representing the real and imaginary parts of the complex number for the flight's position.

Output Format

The first line of output displays the complex number.

The second line displays a string with the flight number, delay, and the real and imaginary parts of the complex number, separated by commas.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 12345

30.5

12.3 45.6

Output: (12.3+45.6j)

12345, 30.5, 12.3, 45.6

Answer

You are using Python

```
n=int(input())
```

```
delay=input()
```

```
real,ima=map(float,input().split())
```

```
pos=complex(real,ima)
```

```
print(pos)
```

```
print(f'{n},{delay},{real},{ima}')
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10